

STANDING ORDERS

FOR THE

IMPERIAL SERVICE INFANTRY,

U L W A R.



1899.



CALCUTTA:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
1900.

NOTE.

THE following Standing Orders for the Ulwar Imperial Service Infantry are hereby ordered to be taken into force from this date and all ranks of the Regiment are directed to strictly conform to them.

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ULWAR,
Dated 1st October 1899. }

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STANDING ORDERS

FOR THE

IMPERIAL SERVICE INFANTRY.

ULWAR.

1899.

SECTION I.

I.—Composition.

1. The Imperial Service Infantry will consist of eight companies, composed as under, *viz.* :—

A	company	Brahmins.
B	"	Rajputs.
C	"	½ Goojurs, ½ Mussalmans.
D	"	Goojurs.
E	"	Ahirs.
F	"	Jats.
G	"	Rajputs.
H	"	Mussalmans.

II.—Colours.

2. The Imperial Service Infantry will carry two colours. Colours.

3. The Maharaja's colour consists of stout silk of the five Rajput colours, *viz.*, red, blue, white, yellow, and green, with a fringe of the same five colours. Material of colours.

4. The regimental colour is of stout silk of khaki, surrounded with a khaki fringe.

5. These colours to be three feet nine inches flying and three feet deep on the pike, exclusive of the fringe, which is about two inches deep. The length of the pike to be eight feet seven and-a-half inches.

6. The regimental colour will bear in the centre the coat of arms of the State, one foot nine inches high and two feet broad. Badges.

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Section I.

Composition and Colours.

Part II.

Colours.

Above the crest the name of the State will be embroidered in gold letters in the vernacular.

Distinctions. 7. The colour will also bear the names of the campaigns and actions in which the regiment has taken part. These will be embroidered in gold letters, both in English and the vernacular.

When to be uncased. 8. When troops are employed as guards-of honour, or on duty at Darbars, Levees, etc., and when parading in review order, the colours will be uncased. In marching order the colours will be cased. In drill order the colours will not be taken on parade unless specially ordered. When the colours are ordered out for parade in drill order, they will be cased unless otherwise ordered. The Commandant will exercise his discretion in taking out the colours at regimental parades, or drills; but no substitutes for them are to be used.

Where lodged. 9. The colours are to be lodged in the regimental quarter guard. On parade they will be carried by the senior and junior Jemadars and will be escorted as detailed in "Infantry Drill."

To be saluted. 10. The colours, if uncased, are at all times to be saluted with the highest honours, *viz.*, arms presented and bugles sounding a flourish.*

Escort for. 11. When the colours are being removed from, or taken to the quarter guard or other place of deposit, an escort will invariably accompany them and will pay the colours the customary honours.

When to be lowered. 12. The colours will be lowered only to the Sovereign and Members of the Royal Family, to the Viceroy and to the Chief of the State.

Camp colours 13. Camp colours are to be eighteen inches square, and of the colour of the facings of the regiment using them, with the name, or the initial letter of the regiment upon them, in white. The saluting colour will be thirty-six inches square, with the crest of the State upon it instead of the initial. In camp this flag will be planted in front of the tent of the Commanding Officer.

14. The poles of the camp colours will be seven and-a-half feet long and that of the saluting colour will be nine feet.

* See para. 33.

SECTION II. COMMAND AND RANK.

I.—Command.

15. The function of command is to be exercised by the senior Command. combatant officer present.

16. When regiments or detachments of different regiments are employed together on any duty, each regiment or detachment will, subject to the orders of the officer commanding the whole body, act under the immediate authority of its own Commander in matters of a purely regimental character.

II.—Rank.

17. The following will be the order of precedence of officers, and non-commissioned officers of Imperial Service Troops. Those bracketed together rank with one another according to the dates of promotion, or appointment. If these dates coincide, then according to the dates of their next lower rank :—

(a) Officers :—

Officers.

- 1 { Commandants of Cavalry.
- 1 { Commandants of Infantry.
- 2 { Squadron Commanders.
- 2 { Assistant Commandants of Infantry.
- 3 { Wordie-Majors.
- 3 { Adjutants of Infantry.
- 4 { Risaldars.
- 4 { Subhedars of Infantry.
- 5 { Jemadars of Cavalry.
- 5 { Jemadars of Infantry.

N. B.—The titles of “ Bahadour ” and “ Sardar Bahadour ” confer no additional rank, or military precedence.

(b) Non-commissioned Officers :—

Non-commissioned officers.

1. Havildar-Major.
- 1 { Kote-Dafadar.
- 1 { Kote-Havildar.
- 1 { Rand-Havildar.
- 2 { Trumpet-Major.
- 2 { Bugler-Havildar.
- 2 { Dafadar.
- 2 { Farrier-Major.
- 2 { Havildar.
- 3 Lance-Havildar.
- 4 { Lance-Dafadar.
- 4 { Naik.
- 5 { Band-Naik.
- 5 Lance-Naik.
- 6 Drill-Instructor

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Section II.

Command and Rank.

Part II.

II.—Rank.

7 { Buglers.
Farriers.
Bandsmen.
Sepoys.
Sowars.
Trumpeters.

Medical
Officers.

18. Hospital Assistants will rank as, but junior to Jemadars.

19. Hospital Assistants will not, in virtue of their relative rank, hold any military command outside their department except over all patients in hospital and such non commissioned officers and men as may be attached to the hospital for duty.

20. All officers and non-commissioned officers of the Imperial Service Troops shall rank before all officers and non-commissioned officers of corresponding rank of the irregular troops of the State.

SECTION III.

HONOURS AND SALUTES.

I.—General Rules.

21. Imperial Service Infantry will on all occasions receive Salutes with the highest honours the Sovereign and members of the Royal Family, the Viceroy, and the Chief of the State, *viz.*:—with colour lowered, officers saluting, men presenting arms, and buglers sounding the “general salute.”

22. Foreign crowned heads and members of foreign Royal Families will also be received with the honours due to the Sovereign and members of the Royal Family respectively.

23. Ruling Chiefs, beyond the limits of their own States, will be received with a general salute, unless special orders to the contrary are issued.

24. Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, the Commander-in-Chief On parade. in India, and Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces, Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay, immediate members of the Ruling Chief's family, Residents and Political Officers of corresponding rank, the President and Members of Councils of Regency, and General Officers will be received on parade with a general salute, *viz.*:—colour flying, officers saluting, men presenting arms, and buglers sounding the “general salute.”

25. The Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops will be received with the honours due to a General Officer.

26. Regiments and armed parties meeting on the march will be called to attention and will pass one another at the “Shoulder.” On the march.

27. An officer commanding an armed party passing a guard, or paying or returning a compliment will fall in and draw his sword before giving the necessary command. When in command of an Officer with party passing a guard, etc. unarmed party, he will fall in and salute with the right hand, as he gives the command “eyes right (or left).”

28. All officers will invariably salute their seniors when meet- Officers to ing, or passing them, and before addressing them, when on duty, or salute seniors on parade.

29. Officers, except when their swords are drawn, are to return and to return the salutes of junior officers and of non-commissioned officers and salutes. sepoy. A salute made to two or more officers should be returned by the senior only.

30. Non-commissioned officers in command of parties will Non-commis- conform to the rules laid down for officers. sioned office in command of parties.

31. Officers and also non-commissioned officers wearing swords will salute with the right hand.

32. Non-commissioned officers and men will salute all officers Non-commis- whom they know to be such, whether the officers are dressed in sioned officers and men.

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Honours and Salutes.

Section III.

Part II.

II.—Guards of Honour.

uniform or not, including officers of other States. The orders for saluting will be as contained in "Infantry Drill."

33. Individual officers, non-commissioned officers, or sepoy's passing troops will salute the colours (if uncased) and the Commanding Officer (if, in the case of officers, he be of senior rank).

34. Officers and non-commissioned officers in command of parties will pay the proper compliments when passing officers, by giving the command to "shoulder arms," or "eyes right (or left)" if the party be unarmed (see also paragraphs 27 and 30).

Members of
Royal Family,
Viceroy, etc.,
passing a
camp.

35. Whenever a member of the Royal Family, the Viceroy, the Chief of the State, the Governor of a Presidency, the Commander-in-Chief in India, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, or the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Punjab, Bengal, Madras or Bombay, passes along the front of a camp to inspect it, the troops are to turn out, but not, under arms, and to fall-in in front of their tents.

II.—Guards-of-Honour.

Guards-of-
Honour, to
whom fur-
nished.

36. Guards-of-Honour will be detailed to attend on the Viceroy, Royal personages, Chiefs of States, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, the Commander-in-Chief in India, Residents, or other Political officers of corresponding rank and at State ceremonials. On such occasions they will consist as a general rule of 100 rank and file, with a Subhedar in command, two Jemadars, one carrying the colour, four Havildars, the Band and Buglers.

37. Guards-of-Honour furnished to princes and nobles who are entitled to a permanent, or a personal salute of eleven guns or more, to Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces, Punjab, Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and to other distinguished personages will consist of 50 rank and file, with a Subhedar in command, one Jemadar carrying the colour, four Non-commissioned Officers, and the Band and Buglers.

38. Guards-of-Honour will pay the honours prescribed in paragraphs 21-25, but only to the personage whose Guard-of-honour they are forming—and will always pay the honours due to the Chief of the State or the Political Agent, if the personage whose Guard-of-Honour they form is not present. To all other persons entitled to salutes Guards-of-Honour will only come to attention and shoulder.

III.—Guards and Sentries.

Guards.

39. Guards mounted over the person of the Sovereign and members of the Royal Family, will pay no compliments except to members of the Royal Family, and guards mounted over the Viceroy, Chiefs of States and other of the distinguished personages mentioned in paras. 21 and 24, will pay no compliments to officers or persons

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Honours and Salutes.

Section III.

Part III.

III.—Guards and Sentries.

of lesser degree, but guards over the person of the Chief of the State will pay compliments to the Political Agent.

40. When such guards are visited by officers on duty, they will turn out to them with shouldered arms.

41. All guards will get under arms when armed parties of any branch of the service approach their post: to armed corps they will present arms and before other armed parties they will stand with shouldered arms. Guards will not turn out to unarmed parties.

42. By the expression "armed corps" is meant a regiment of cavalry, a battery of artillery with its guns, or a battalion of infantry.

"Armed corps."

43. Guards will turn out and present arms between Reveille and Retreat to the Sovereign and members of the Royal Family, the Viceroy, the Chief of the State and immediate members of his family, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, the Commander-in-Chief in India, General Officers Commanding the Forces, Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay, Residents and Political Officers of corresponding rank, General Officers, and Inspecting Officers *when in uniform*, the President and Members of Council, the Prime Minister, to grand rounds, and to armed corps.

44. To regimental Commanding Officers when in uniform, their regimental guards are to turn out and present arms, once a day.

Regimental Commanding Officers. Officers not in uniform.

45. No officer of the British Army under the rank of Commander-in-Chief, who is not dressed in uniform, is entitled to the compliment of a guard turning out.

46. When officers and others who are entitled to a salute pass in rear of a guard, the guard will be made to fall in and stand with shouldered arms. When such officers pass guards while in the act of relieving, both guards are to salute as they stand, receiving the command from the Senior Officer present.

Officers passing in rear of a guard.

47. Between Retreat* and Reveille* guards will only pay the compliment of presenting arms, to grand rounds.

48. Sentries will present arms to the Sovereign and members of the Royal Family, the Viceroy, the Chief of the State and immediate members of his family, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, General Officers, Residents and Political Officers of corresponding rank, the President and Members of Council, the Prime Minister, Inspecting officers, field officers, grand rounds and armed parties. Sentries will shoulder to officers of inferior rank to the above. Commandants, Assistant Commandants and Squadron Commanders rank as "field officers."

Sentries, salutes by.

49. Sentries mounted over a member of the Royal Family will present only to members of the Royal Family and to armed corps. In the same manner sentries mounted over the quarters of other distinguished personages will not present arms to officers or persons of inferior rank, but will stand with shouldered arms to all such as are entitled to a salute.

* Sunset and dawn.

Appointment and Promotion.

Section IV.

Part I.

SECTION IV.

APPOINTMENT AND PROMOTION.

I.—Appointments.

Mounted
Officers.

50. The ranks of Commandant and of Assistant Commandant are equivalent to those of Major and Captain respectively, in a battalion of British Infantry. Officers holding these appointments are to be regarded as "field officers" Commandants, Assistant Commandants and Adjutants are mounted officers.

51. These appointments will be given by the Durbar.

52. Candidates for appointment as mounted officer will generally be appointed on probation as Adjutant. They will be required to pass an examination within two years of their first being so appointed.

Examination
of Mounted
Officers.

53. The examination will be conducted by a board consisting of the Inspecting Officer, the Commandant, and the Assistant Commandant, and will be entirely of a practical character, embracing a thorough knowledge of—

1st.—Company and battalion drill; outpost duty; infantry in attack and defence; advanced, rear and flank guards; route marching; shelter trench exercise.

2nd.—Manual, firing and bayonet exercises and physical drill.

3rd.—Judging distance and musketry, including the mode of keeping registers and returns.

4th.—A knowledge of standing orders, and of the system of accounts and interior economy obtaining in the regiment.

54. Candidates who have obtained a certificate from the School of Musketry, will be exempt from passing in the 3rd subject.

55. On passing the examination the candidates will be confirmed in their appointments, if they have proved themselves in all other respects suitable.

56. Candidates who fail to pass within the prescribed period of two years, will be removed from their appointments.

Company
officers.

57. Appointments as company officer will be made by the Durbar.

Examination
of company
officers.

58. They will usually be filled by promoting non-commissioned officers who have shown themselves to be in every way fit for advancement to superior rank, but direct appointments may be given to young men of position. Such candidates will be appointed on probation for one year, within which period they will be required to pass an examination in the following subjects:—

1st.—Squad and company drill; the command of a company in any position; outposts; advanced, rear and flank

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II.—Promotion.

guards; infantry in attack and defence; route marching; shelter trench exercise.

2nd.—Manual, firing and bayonet exercises and physical drill.

3rd.—Musketry instruction.*

4th.—Standing orders, including a knowledge of interior economy and the system of company accounts.

59. The examination will be conducted by a board consisting of the Assistant Commandant, or Adjutant, and two company officers, and will be entirely practical.

II.—Promotion.

60. Promotion to Commandant and Assistant Commandant Mounted will be made by the Durbar. Officers who have passed the examination referred to in paragraph 53 will not be required to submit to any further test. Officers.

61. Promotion to the ranks of Jemadar and Subhedar will be made by the Durbar. Company Officers.

62. For promotion to Jemadar, non-commissioned officers will be required to pass the examination referred to in paragraph 58, and for promotion to Subhedar a knowledge of battalion drill will also be required.*

63. It must be distinctly understood that seniority, even though the required examination has been passed, will not be considered as giving any claim to promotion; only men of unblemished character, who have proved themselves in every way efficient and whose conduct is such as to ensure the respect of the men placed under them, will be elected to fill the important posts of company officers. Requirements for promotion.

64. Non-commissioned officers of over 20 years' service will not be eligible for promotion, except under very exceptional circumstances.

65. Promotions in the non-commissioned grades will be made by the Durbar on the recommendation of the Commanding Officer. By whom made. Appointments to Lance-Naik will be made by the Commandant.

66. Save in exceptional circumstances promotions to Havildar and Naik will be made from among the Naiks and Lance-Naiks respectively. One vacancy in every four among the Naiks will be reserved for the Drill Instructors.† Havildars and Naiks.

67. Five sepoy per company will be appointed Lance-Naiks. Lance-Naiks.

68. Lance-Naiks should be carefully selected from among those sepoy who have passed the required examination and who appear likely to make good non-commissioned officers.

69. Drill Instructors will be selected from among the smartest and most intelligent sepoy of the regiment, each company being called upon to contribute, as far as possible, an equal number. They Drill Instructors.

* See para. 54.

† See para. 69.

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Part II.

II.—Promotion.

will be under the orders of the Drill Havildar and will assist him in the instruction of the recruits; whilst so employed they will have the temporary rank of Lance-Naik, but as a distinctive badge will wear the chevron reversed.*

Educational requirements. 70. A competent knowledge of reading and writing will be required from all candidates for promotion, and only in very exceptional circumstances will this be dispensed with.

71. No sepoy, or non-commissioned officer will be promoted without his having previously passed an examination, which will be held by a board composed as directed in para. 59.

72. Candidates who are unsuccessful at an examination will not be allowed to come up for re-examination within two months of having failed.

73. The names of successful candidates will be published in regimental orders.†

Examination for promotion of N. C. O.'s. 74. The following are the subjects in which sepoy and non-commissioned officers will be examined for promotion:

(a) *For promotion to Lance-Naik—*

1st.—Infantry drill, Part I; Guard duties.

Lance-Naik. 2nd.—Manual, firing and bayonet exercises and physical drill.

3rd.—Judging distance and musketry drills.

Naik. (b) *For promotion to Naik.*—As above (a), and in addition—

4th.—Duties of guides and markers in company drill; outpost duty and the command of a patrol.

5th.—Target practice, for recruits and trained soldiers.

Havildar. (c) *For promotion to Havildar.*—As above (b), and in addition—

6th.—Company drill; infantry in attack and defence; duties of guides and markers in battalion drill; route marching; advanced, rear and flank guards; shelter trench exercise.

7th.—Method of keeping judging distance and target practice registers.

Kote-Havildar. (d) *For promotion to Kote-Havildar and Havildar-Major.*—As above (c), and in addition—

8th.—The command of a company in battalion drill.

9th.—The system of company accounts obtaining in the regiment.

75. The fact of any one of the above examinations having been passed will be entered in the man's sheet roll, on the first page.‡

76. Seniority and length of service do not of themselves constitute a claim for promotion; consideration will only be given to the claim of seniority when two or more men are considered to be

Seniority alone, no claim.

* See para. 444.

† See para. 310.

‡ See para. 767.

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Part II.

II.—Promotion.

equally qualified and fit for advancement, but when any man is passed over he will be informed by the Commanding Officer of the reason of his not having received promotion. *Notwithstanding that individuals may be passed over, they are to be made to understand that it is still open to them, by an improved course of conduct, to establish a claim to promotion, and that such claims will be duly attended to.*

SECTION V.

INTERIOR ECONOMY.

I.—Officers.

Commanding
Officer.

77. The interior economy of a regiment should rest on the principle that the Commanding Officer is all-powerful to exact obedience to orders, while at the same time he is intent on promoting the interests of his regiment by the reward and encouragement of good conduct, by personal attention to the wants and wishes of his men and by a patient hearing of complaints. The Commanding Officer of a regiment is responsible for the maintenance of discipline, order, and a proper system of economy in his corps. He is also responsible for the due instruction of the regiment in drill, musketry, and in the use of arms, according to the system established by regulation. He is to exact from officers and men the most implicit obedience to the regulations, and he is not only to enforce by command, but to encourage by example, the energetic discharge of duty and the steady endurance of such difficulties and privations as are inseparable from military service.

78. The Commanding Officer's authority is paramount whether on parade, or in any other situation; he should give his best attention to promote a good understanding amongst the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and should take immediate notice of any conduct likely to injure the good name of the regiment.

79. He should call before him any officer whose conduct is unsatisfactory and personally make known to him his disapprobation. Should this fail to have the right effect, he should bring him before the Durbar. He should, however, be careful not to lessen his officers' self-esteem by exposing their errors to the criticism and censure of others.

Examination
of officers.

80. The Commanding Officer should take frequent opportunities of personally examining the officers upon every point connected with their duties in the field, their knowledge of the standing orders, of drill and of the regulations for musketry instruction.

81. He will cause the "Rules for the Punishment of Crime" to be read in his presence once in every three months to the officers and men on parade.

Inspection of
books.

82. He will inspect *monthly* all the regimental books and sign them as "examined," and on those occasions he will compare the entries in the general defaulters' book with those in the company sheet rolls.

Character
roll.

83. He should keep a character roll of the officers and non-commissioned officers extracted from the long roll of the regiment

Interior Economy.

Section V.

I.—Officers.

Part I.

and make entries in his own handwriting regarding the character of each.*

84. The Commanding Officer has no authority to make promotions, nor give out any standing order, nor to reduce from higher to lower ranks any officer or non-commissioned officer. But he may take away Lance rank. Powers of Commanding Officers how limited.

85. The powers invested in the Commanding Officer for the infliction of minor punishments are contained in the Rules for the Punishment of Crime. Powers of punishment.

86. The Commanding Officer will frequently visit the hospital, magazine, store-room, armourers' shops and range, and will satisfy himself that the regulations regarding each are carefully carried out.

87. The Commanding Officer is responsible that the monthly pay documents are correctly prepared.

88. Commanding Officers are not authorised to make deductions from the pay of the officers and men, other than those sanctioned in the standing orders, or which permission is given by the Durbar.

89. The Senior Assistant Commandant in addition to his other duties, will be in charge of the Regimental transport. Assistant Commandants.

The Junior Assistant Commandant in addition to his other duties, will carry on those of Paymaster.

90. Wing Commanders are responsible for the command of their half battalions and answerable to the Commanding Officer for their general appearance, discipline, efficiency and interior economy. But as the primary responsibility for these as also for the contentment and good feeling of the men must necessarily rest with Commanders of companies Wing Commanders must on all occasions work through Company Commanders and be careful not to ignore their position either directly or indirectly.

Wing Commanders should treat Company Officers with every possible consideration. When it is necessary to check or reprimand them, this should be done as privately as possible. If a soldier appeal against the order of his Company Commander most careful inquiry should be made, and if necessary to cancel or modify the order the Company Officer should be asked to do so himself. Non-commissioned officers are not to be reprovod in the presence or hearing of sepoys lest it should weaken their authority or lessen their self-respect.

Wing Commanders should study the individual character and qualifications of all ranks so as to be able to afford the Commanding Officer the fullest information regarding individuals for advancement to the non-commissioned grades. They should be attentive to the wants of their men and ready to listen to their complaints even when they appear to have little foundation. Wing Commanders who are careful to act up to the spirit of these instructions and whose manner is conciliatory under all circumstances will soon gain

* See para. 749.

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Part I.

I.—Officers.

the confidence and good-will and command the best exertions of those placed under their control.

Wing Commanders will receive all reports of occurrences in their half battalions and will personally submit to the Commanding Officer at orderly room anything requiring his attention or orders.

Half Battalion Commanders are entirely responsible for the issue of pay to the men of their half battalions and squadrons, and they will satisfy themselves that every soldier receives the pay to which he is entitled, and that no man is subjected to unauthorized stoppages. All deductions from the men's pay authorized by the Commanding Officer are to be entered in Regimental Orders previous to the disbursement of pay.

The pay rolls of Company Officers in his half battalion will be examined and countersigned by him. He will receive the amount passed which will be disbursed on his responsibility by the Officers Commanding companies, each man signing, sealing or marking the acquittance roll in acknowledgment of the correctness of his account. This acquittance roll will then be submitted to and signed by the Commanding Officer as soon as he shall have ascertained that all pay has been issued, a fact which he will notify to the Staff Office.

Half Battalion Commanders should take frequent opportunities of examining and instructing the officers and non-commissioned officers of their wings. They will hold kit inspections weekly, and report deficiencies to the Officer Commanding.

Quarter-
master.

91. He will go through the lines frequently and see that they are kept clean.

92. He will inspect the camp equipage of the regiment before and after a march, and will see that all necessary repairs are executed.

93. On the march he will see that an officer precedes the regiment with a guard and the camp colormen, to select and mark out the encamping ground at the next stage, and to see that the requisite supplies have been collected.*

94. He will be responsible for the conservancy both in camp and quarters.

95. On service he will draw the rations for the regiment and arrange for their distribution.

96. He will superintend the fitting of the clothing of the regiment.

97. He will have charge of the range, magazine, and all stores in regimental charge.

Regimental followers, unattached to companies, will be under his orders.

98. The powers invested in the Assistant Commandants for the infliction of minor punishments, are detailed in the Rules for the Punishment of Crime.

* See Section X, paras. 498—501 and 553.

Interior Economy.

Section V.

I.—Officers.

Part I.

99. The Adjutant must have a thorough knowledge of all branches of drill, including the rifle exercises, and of musketry instruction, drill and practice. He will conduct his duties under the immediate direction of the Commanding Officer. The minutest question connected with the discipline and economy of the regiment, which even in a remote degree affects the interests of the corps, must receive his attention, and he must therefore exercise an unremitting vigilance. It should never be forgotten that the efficiency of the regiment is in a great measure dependent upon the zeal and diligence with which he performs his duties.

100. It is essential that the Adjutant should possess the entire confidence of his Commanding Officer, without which the duties of the service cannot be conducted properly; as in the position he holds as confidential staff officer he is bound to acquaint the Commanding Officer unreservedly with any circumstances requiring his attention and interference. All orders conveyed by him, whether verbally or in writing, should be delivered in the name of the Commanding Officer, and are to be obeyed with the same readiness as if they were given by him in person.

101. The duties to be performed by this officer require temper, judgment, and ability, as well as strict attention to the smallest detail. Brought daily and hourly into close contact with officers and men, he possesses great opportunities of learning the character and efficiency of the men individually, the knowledge of which is most important.

102. He should promulgate all orders and ascertain that they are understood and obeyed. He will regulate the details of all the duties of the regiment, and see that the rosters are correctly kept; and he is responsible for the safety of the regimental records and for the correctness of all documents and returns prepared in the office, or submitted by him to the Commanding Officer.

103. He is required to attend all drills and parades.

104. The Adjutant will inspect all guards-of-honour going on duty, and will invariably parade and inspect parties proceeding on command and detachment, when he will be careful to ascertain that the officer in command has received, and fully understands any special orders that may have been laid down for his guidance.

105. The powers invested in the Adjutant for the infliction of minor punishments are detailed in the Rules for the Punishment of Crime.

106. The Adjutant is responsible that the books detailed in Section XV, Part III, are properly kept up.

107. All mounted officers should be in possession of translations of the following books:—

- (a) Standing Orders.
- (b) Infantry Drill.
- (c) Manual and Bayonet Exercise.
- (d) Musketry Regulations.

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Part I.

I.—Officers.

Subhedars.

108. The immediate command of companies is vested in the Subhedars. They are responsible for the promulgation in their companies of the orders of the day issued through the Adjutant.

109. Subhedars will exercise a strict supervision over their companies, and will be answerable at all times to the Commanding Officer for their general appearance, discipline and efficiency, as well as for the contentment, good feeling and behaviour of their men.

110. They should study the individual character and qualifications of all ranks in their companies, so as to be able to afford the Commanding Officer the fullest information regarding individuals for advancement to the non-commissioned grades.

111. They must be patient and careful in listening to requests and complaints preferred by their men, and will personally submit to the Commanding Officer any case which they cannot dispose of themselves. Should any man wish to make a statement to the Commanding Officer he should have an opportunity afforded him without delay.

112. They will hear the reports of Section Commanders every morning, and will submit to the Commanding Officer, at Darbar, anything requiring his attention or orders.

113. They are responsible that the company books detailed in Section XV, Part III, are correctly kept up, and that only the authorized deductions are made from the men's pay.

114. They will cause the company pay-sheets to be made out by Kote-Havildars, and will check them carefully before signing them.

115. They will receive the pay of their companies from the Assistant Commandant, and issue it to the men at once, taking care that the men understand their accounts.

116. They will prevent their men from borrowing money from bankers, banias, etc., or from one another.

116^a. They are responsible for the cleanliness of their company's lines, and that no unauthorized persons of any kind are allowed to remain in them. They are responsible that the arms, accoutrements, clothing, necessaries, and Raj property of men going on leave or to hospital is properly stored and looked after.

Jemadars.

117. Jemadars of companies will assist their Subhedars in all their duties, and as it is imperative that they should be prepared to take command of their companies at any time the Subhedar may be absent, they should keep themselves acquainted with all its affairs.

118. On parade Jemadars will (when their Subhedars are present) command the half companies.

119. The powers invested in the Company Officers for the infliction of minor punishments are laid down in the Rules for the Punishment of Crime.

Books.

120. All company officers should have translations of the following books:—

(a) Infantry Drill,

Interior Economy.

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Part II.

II.—Non-commissioned Officers and Sepoys.

(b) Manual and Bayonet Exercise.

(c) Musketry Regulations.

(d) Standing Orders.

121. Officers should on every occasion take notice of any instance in which they may observe non-commissioned officers or men dressed improperly or in a slovenly manner (whether in uniform or plain clothes), or committing any other irregularity. Officers to take notice of irregularities.

122. All ranks are forbidden to solicit the interest of Inspecting Officers either on their own behalf, or on that of their relatives and friends. Any request must be made through the Commandant. Not to solicit the interest of Inspecting Officers.

II.—Non-commissioned Officers and Sepoys.

123. All ranks are prohibited from borrowing money from, or lending it to, one another.

124. Non-commissioned officers ought to show a good example, and to be exact in the performance of every duty. They should be smart and clean in their dress on all occasions. It is their duty at all times to check misbehaviour on the part of any soldier of the regiment, and to report the same to the Company Commander. Non-commissioned Officers.

125. Non-commissioned officers are on no account to make use of abusive or improper language towards the men; they must give all orders clearly and firmly, and never enter into any argument on matters of duty; if a man refuses to obey orders, or becomes insubordinate, he must be sent to the guard room at once and without altercation.

126. Should a non-commissioned officer become aware of the existence of dissatisfaction, or an insubordinate spirit in any portion of the regiment, he is imperatively bound to report it without delay. A non-commissioned officer who is found to have connived at any irregularity cannot be considered as fit for his position.

127. It is on detached duty and on guard that non-commissioned officers have the best opportunities of distinguishing themselves by smartness and zeal in the performance of their duties. The soldier-like appearance and good discipline of a detached party or guard is a sure indication of the existence of a well regulated internal economy in the regiment to which it belongs. Detached duty.

128. Non-commissioned officers in command of detached parties are responsible that their detachments are kept complete in all necessities.

129. When on the march, they must conform to the regulations of the service in all respects, invariably taking receipts for supplies from the civil authorities in charge of encamping grounds.

130. They must report all men whom they suspect to be diseased and must be watchful over their men's health, urging them to report sick on the first symptom of illness.

131. Young non-commissioned officers, or men doing duty as such, are particularly cautioned against conniving at any neglect of

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II.—Non-commissioned Officers and Sepoys.

duty on the part of those under their command, and the slightest breach of this order will be punished.

Staff non-commissioned officers.

132. The following are staff non-commissioned officers; they will be attached to companies for pay, clothing, arms and musketry, but for all other purposes will be directly under the orders of the Commanding Officer:—

Havildar-Major.
Drill Havildar.
Band Havildar.
Armourer-Havildar.
Bugler Havildar.

Havildar-Major.

133. The Havildar-Major is the senior non-commissioned officer of the corps. He will be selected from among the Kote-Havildars and Havildars of the regiment, for his smartness, intelligence, qualifications, and general fitness.

134. He must have a thorough knowledge of drill in all its branches, including musketry, and must in every respect be an example to the non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment.

135. He will assist the Adjutant in all his duties and will be specially charged with the instruction of the recruits and newly-promoted non-commissioned officers.

136. He will keep a roll of all defaulters and will detail a non-commissioned officer to carry out any punishment drill that may be ordered.

137. He will keep the general roster of non-commissioned officers for all duties, and will give to the Orderly-Havildars the names of those for duty, and also the number of men required for guards, etc., from each company.

138. He will give out the regimental orders daily to Orderly-Havildars.

139. On battalion parades he will perform the duties laid down in the Infantry Drill for the Sergeant-Major.

140. He will attend all parades and drills.

141. Non-commissioned officers and men will address the Havildar-Major in the same manner as they do officers, but will not salute him.

Kote-Havildars.

142. Kote-Havildars are the senior non-commissioned officers of their companies.

143. They are responsible for the correct keeping and preparation, under their Company Commander's orders, of the company present state, its list of rifles and equipment, and furlough and leave registers.

144. They will keep the company roster for duty, and from it give the Orderly-Havildar the names of men to be detailed for duty and as waiting men.

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II.—Non-commissioned Officers and Sepoys.

145. They will keep themselves thoroughly acquainted with all the affairs of their companies.

146. They will be responsible to the Company Commander for all the arms of their company and for the safe custody and care of all company stores.

147. They will always proceed with their companies on detachment.

148. Kote-Havildars are forbidden to lend money to officers, non-commissioned officers, sepoys or followers.

149. Kote-Havildars are prohibited from receiving money from any one for deposit, except by order and on the responsibility of the Company Commander.

150. A Color-Havildar is allowed to each company of the Futteh Pultan. They are in cases of misconduct liable to the rank and pay of their former position on the roll of Havildars at the discretion of the Commanding Officer who will report any case of such reduction to the Staff Office. They are not to be detached from their companies nor employed on recruiting duty.

The Commanding Officer is to take care that this honourable distinction is bestowed only on men of approved valor and good conduct who by attention to the duties of their station and to the discipline of their respective companies have rendered themselves worthy of such a mark of approbation.

151. Color Havildars take precedence of all non-commissioned officers, the Drill-Havildar excepted.

152. The appointment of Pay-Havildar will be made from Pay-Havildar. qualified Havildars and Naiks.

They are responsible for the correct keeping and preparation, under Company Commanders' orders, of all the records and documents required in the company.

They will keep the muster rolls, half-mounting accounts, register of furloughs and regimental orders.

They will keep the roster of duties.

They will have charge, under Company Commanders, of the arms of their company and will keep rolls showing what number has been allotted to each man and also in the number of each man's arms and accoutrements.

They will take regimental duty, with the exception of Hospital orderly, but they are not to be sent on general duties nor on command unless it be with their company.

They will be excused regimental duty, when necessary, to enable them to prepare their accounts.

153. They are prohibited from receiving money from any one for deposit, nor are any stores to be left in their possession.

They are responsible to their Company Commanders that the pay rolls of all grades are either sealed, signed or marked before they apply for the usual counter-signature.

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It is important to satisfy men that their accounts are correct, and any soldier desirous of examining his account should ordinarily have access to it. On such occasions the Pay-Havildars should explain such accounts in presence of the Company Officer.

When whole companies proceed on detachment Pay-Havildars will invariably accompany them.

154. One Havildar will be detailed to assist the Quarter Master Jemadar in his duties.

Drill-Havildar.

155. The Drill-Havildar is under the orders of the Adjutant and will assist him in all duties in connection with the instruction of recruits.

Drill-Naik.

156. The Drill-Naik is under the orders of the Drill-Havildar and will assist him in his duties, in connection with the instruction of the recruits.

157. The Drill-Naik will receive no allowance as such, butence, be struck off all duty.

158. He should be selected from those of the Naiks whll its previously served as Drill-Instrnetors. It is desirable that he be an be in possession of a certificate from the School of Musketry, regi-

Armourer-Havildar.

159. The Armourer-Havildar (or Naik) must have obtained first class certificate of having qualified as an armourer at an arsenal. He must be physically fit for the service.

160. He is to examine all the arms of his regiment quarterly and to give his entire attention to their marking according to regulation, cleanliness, and adjustment, and repair, for the condition of which he is responsible to the Commanding Officer.

Armourer-Naik.

161. The Armourer-Naik will be under his orders and will assist him.

162. The Armourer-Havildar (or Naik) will also instrnet two non-commissioned officers and four sepoy per company in the mechanism and construction of arms, so as to be able to take them to pieces when necessary. The men so instructed will be employed on fatigue duty to assist the Armourer-Havildar, when required.

Bugler-Havildar.

163. The Bugler-Havildar is responsible for the instruction of the buglers.

164. For discipline, pay, etc., buglers are under the orders of their Company Commander, but applications for leave will be submitted to the Adjutant.

165. Tho Bugler-Havildar will keep the roster of buglers for duties, and will assemble them daily (except holidays) for practice.

Buglers.

166. All buglers will be instructed in the bugle and the side drum, and two should also be instructed in the bass drum.*

167. A bugler will always be detailed to attend the Officer Commanding the parade.

168. Buglers will always proceed with their companies on detachment.

* Buglers should be instructed so as to be able to sound the calls, etc., when marching in quick and double time as well as when halted.

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Part II.

169. On the fire or other alarm sounding, all buglers will at once repeat the sound, and the bugler next for duty will proceed immediately to the officers' quarters for that purpose. Fire alarm.

170. Buglers will on first enlistment be put through squad drill and the manual and firing exercises, and they will go through the annual course of musketry.

171. Buglers will be accommodated in the lines of their own companies.

172. The Havildars, Naiks and Lance-Naiks of a company will be posted one of each rank to each of the four sections into which the company is divided. Company non-commissioned officers.

173. They will all three make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances of every man in their sections, and must be able at all times to answer any questions that may be asked concerning them.

174. The senior non-commissioned officer with the section will for the time being be the Section Commander. Section Commanders.

175. Section Commanders will always call the roll of their sections in the lines and on parade, and will inspect their sections on the *fall in* sounding on parade.

176. They will be responsible for the cleanliness of that part of the lines occupied by their sections, and at kit inspection will see that the kits are properly laid out.

177. They will instruct the men of their sections, and at musketry they will command their own sections.

178. They will every morning report all matters concerning their sections to their Company Commanders, and will at that time bring any men before their Company Commanders, who wish to make a request or complaint.

179. They will attend at Durbar, when there are any men belonging to their sections to be brought before the Commanding Officer.

180. The first duty of a sepoy is to obey implicitly and without a murmur all orders from superiors. When men have reason to suppose themselves unfairly ordered upon any duty, or improperly treated, they must obey the orders given them, and prefer their complaint in a proper manner afterwards. Sepoys.

181. Sepoys are required to report to Orderly-Havildars, for the information of their Company Commanders, the arrival of any of their relatives or other visitors in the lines. Arrival of strangers in the lines to be reported.

182. It must be distinctly understood by all that no pretext of caste or religion can be permitted to interfere with any of the duties required of a soldier.

183. If a soldier conceives that he has any cause of complaint or has any request to make, he is to mention it to his Section Commander, who will direct his attendance the next morning when the section reports are made to the Company Commanders. Complaints

184. The Company Commander will inquire fully into the circumstances of the case, and either dispose of it himself, or submit

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it to the Commanding Officer at the next Durbar. Should the man not be satisfied with the decision of the Company Commander, he must be allowed to bring the matter personally before the Commanding Officer, and, if still dissatisfied, before the Durbar of the State at the earliest opportunity. No offence must be taken at a man making a complaint in a proper manner, even though on inquiry it may be proved that he was mistaken, provided that it be not obviously frivolous or groundless.

185. Any soldier who, supposing himself to be ill-treated by a non-commissioned officer, makes in return use of threatening or provoking words or actions, instead of taking the proper means of redress before pointed out, will be punished notwithstanding that on inquiry the non-commissioned officer may be found to have been to blame in the first instance.

186. Soldiers who have a representation to make are to take an opportunity of doing it when not on duty or parade; any man who murmurs on parade or duty is liable to punishment.

Aiding Civil Police.

187. It is the duty of soldiers to aid the police in quelling disturbances; any attempt, therefore, to release a comrade who has been concerned in a disturbance and arrested by the civil authorities will be most severely dealt with.

Complaints against Civilians.

188. If any non-commissioned officer or soldier has cause for complaint against any person not in the service, or against a soldier of another corps, he is to make his complaint to the Commanding Officer, through his Company Commander, and every means will be used to obtain satisfaction for him, but if he takes the law into his own hands by striking or fighting with any person with whom he may have quarrelled, he is liable to punishment notwithstanding he may have received provocation.

Anonymous letters.

189. Whenever a man present with the regiment has any application to make or complaint to prefer he is to do so verbally. Anonymous or written petitions are forbidden.

190. When soldiers combine together to prepare and prefer a complaint, a serious offence against discipline is committed, which will subject the offenders to severe punishment.

191. An individual is authorized to appeal direct to his Company Commander, *only* when his Section Commander refuses to bring up his case.

Gambling prohibited. Meetings.

192. All gambling is strictly prohibited.

193. Meetings in the lines must not be held except with the previous permission of the Commanding Officer.

194. Any sepoy who finds money or other articles, or who wishes to purchase anything about which doubt can exist, especially in the case of regimental necessities, is immediately to acquaint the non-commissioned officer of his section, in order that due inquiry may be made. Should lost or stolen property be found in any man's possession, without such report having been made by him, he will be liable to punishment.

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II.—Non-commissioned Officers and Sepoys.

Part II.

195. All ranks are positively prohibited from borrowing money from, or lending it to, one another, and are forbidden to engage in any transaction whatever which would establish a debtor or creditor account between the parties. Borrowing and lending money.

196. Every man who is unable to sign his name should have a seal. Seals.

197. All men attending at the quarters of an officer on duty or appearing before courts-martial, committees, or courts of inquiry are to be dressed in uniform, with waist-belt and bayonet. Dress of sepoy s.

198. The dress, appearance and demeanour of sepoy s should on all occasions and in all situations be such as to create a respect for the Army. Sepoy s when proceeding on leave, or in the station when not on duty, or on other occasions not off duty when visiting their officers, will wear plain clothes. Commanding Officers must insist on all ranks appearing in a clean and respectable dress when out of uniform. All ranks are strictly prohibited from at any time appearing in mixed costume; either they must wear all, or no part of their uniform.

199. No sepoy, on or off duty or on leave, is to be permitted to assume the appearance of a fakir in his dress, or person. When on duty it is forbidden to wear any caste marks, conspicuous earrings, or ornaments.

200. Sepoy s dressed in uniform need not remove their boots on entering a room to make a report or on other duty. Boots not to be removed.

201. Clerks will be enlisted in the proportion of one per regiment. Clerks and munshis

202. They will be enlisted as sepoy s and must be of the castes, age, and physical standard laid down for recruits, and will be medically examined.*

203. They will be obliged to make the same affirmation on enlistment as other recruits.

204. They will, in every respect, be treated as sepoy s unless promoted as hereinafter detailed.

205. In addition to their ordinary regimental pay, they will receive staff pay as clerks.

206. Enlisted clerks desirous of promotion will be required to go through the full soldier's course of training, and to pass the examinations for promotion laid down in the Standing Orders. They will, however, always be excused guard and other duties. Promotion of.

207. If the event of being promoted, enlisted clerks will be permitted to continue their clerical duties, in addition to the duties of their rank, up to and including the rank of Kote-Havildar, provided the clerical are not allowed to interfere with the due performance of regimental duties. If promoted to Jemadar, employment in the office will cease and the allowance as clerk or munshi will be discontinued.

* See Section XIV.

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Part III.

III.—Duties.

Recruits.

208. Recruits, as regards drill and all matters connected therewith, are under the orders of the Adjutant, and all requests for indulgences must be preferred to that officer through the Drill-Havildar. In all other matters recruits are under the orders of their respective Company Commanders. When not employed at drill or excused by the Adjutant's order, they will attend all roll-calls of their company.

III.—Duties.

Orderly
Officer.

209. An officer, Subhedar or Jemadar will be detailed daily for duty according to a roster kept by the Adjutant, and will come on duty at Revuillé.

210. The Orderly Officer will not leave the lines during his tour of duty (except to visit the guards), and when out of his quarters will appear dressed in uniform with his sword on.

211. He will attend all parades and roll-calls.

212. He will inspect and march off all guards furnished by the regiment as directed in paragraphs 260 and 261, and he will visit them at uncertain hours once by day and once by night during his tour of duty. He will also visit all prisoners in accordance with paragraph 328 (II).

213. He will inspect the lines to see that all is clean and regular, and should be accompanied in his inspection by the Orderly-Havildars of companies.

214. He will visit the regimental bazaar and inspect the supplies.

215. He will personally see released at sundown all prisoners whose term of punishment may expire during his tour of duty, and will report having done so to the Adjutant.

216. He will visit the hospital and ascertain if the patients are in want of anything.

217. He will receive the reports of Orderly-Havildars of companies after evening roll-call.

Fire alarm.

218. On the fire or other alarm being sounded he will at once send information to the Adjutant and proceed to the regimental parade ground, which will be considered the alarm post for the regiment and will take command until the arrival of a senior officer, pending whose arrival he will take such measures as he may consider best.

219. He will report verbally to the Commanding Officer and Adjutant on relief.

220. An Orderly-Havildar will be appointed for duty in each company either daily or weekly.

221. Orderly-Havildars will be present in their lines at all hours during their tour of duty.

222. They will collect the roll-call reports from the Section Commanders of their companies, and report to the Orderly Officer after evening roll-call.

Orderly-
Havildar.

Roll-call.

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223. They will parade and inspect the men of their companies detailed for duty, and will make them over on guard-mounting parade to the Commanders of Guards.

224. They will take sick men to hospital, and make them over to the Hospital Orderly.

225. They will inspect their company's lines and cause them to be kept clean and will attend the Orderly Officer during his inspection.

226. They will attend at the quarters of the Adjutant on the "orders" call sounding for the purpose of taking down the regimental orders of the day, and will read them out to their companies at evening parade or roll-call, after which they will hand the orders to Kote-Havildars to be copied into the Company Order Book.

227. They will receive from the Kote-Havildars the names of the men to be detailed for duty and also of two waiting men, and will warn them at evening roll-call.

228. Naiks may, at the discretion of Commanding Officers, be appointed Orderly-Havildars of their companies.

229. A non-commissioned officer, Havildar or Naik, will ^{Hospital} always be on duty at the hospital and will be relieved monthly or ^{Orderly.} quarterly at the discretion of the Commanding Officer.

230. He will be present at all times during his tour of duty except during the authorized period for taking his meals, when he will report his departure to the Hospital Assistant on duty.

231. He will attend to the sick, and see that neither they nor the sick attendants quit the hospital precincts without permission.

232. He will, under the orders of the Hospital Assistant, see that the hospital servants are present, and ready to afford assistance to the men in hospital.

233. He will make a report every morning to the Hospital Assistant and Commanding Officer. Anything of importance he will report at once to both officers.

234. He is responsible that no drugs, spirits or prohibited articles of food are brought to hospital.

235. He will take over men reporting sick from the Orderly-Havildars and see that every man coming to hospital has his blanket with him.

IV.—Guards, sentries and orderlies.

236. The conduct of the guards and sentries of a regiment ^{Guards.} with their appearance in point of dress, will always indicate the state of efficiency and discipline of the corps.

237. Whenever it is necessary to place a sentry over any post which is at some distance from the Regimental Quarter-guard, or any other already established guard, a separate guard will be detailed, and a room set apart to serve as a guard-room, or if none be available a tent will be pitched for that purpose.

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IV.—Guards, sentries and orderlies.

Benches and
cots.

238. Benches as well, as cots for the men to sleep on, will be provided in all guard-rooms, and arrangements made for the conveyance of their bedding from and to the lines on regimental transport.

Arrangements
for meals.

239. The orders for each particular guard, as well as the general rules for all guards, and the regulations for the compliments to be paid to officers of different ranks, will be hung up in every guard-room, written in Urdu and Hindi.

240. All ranks belonging to companies provided with langries will have their food brought to them when on guard, others will be allowed to leave their guards for two hours only, for the purpose of cooking. One-third of the guard may be absent at the same time for this purpose.

241. Guards will at all times turn out and pay compliments as prescribed in Section III. During very hot weather Commanding Officers may allow sentries to carry side arms only, between such hours as may appear desirable, having due regard to the position and security of each post.

242. Neither non-commissioned officers nor sepoy are on any account to take off their clothing or accoutrements while on guard, nor will they be allowed to leave their guards, except for purposes of nature or as provided in paragraph 240 and then only with the permission of the Commander of the guard.

Commander
of a guard.

243. When the Commander of a guard has occasion to absent himself, he will make over the charge of the guard to the next senior.

244. The Commander of a guard will make himself acquainted with the orders of his guard and will explain them to the men as soon as the guard has mounted.

245. He will permit no person to remain with the guard except the men belonging to it. He will cause an immediate report to be made to the Adjutant and Havildar-Major when a man is taken ill on guard, with a view to a relief being provided for him. He will at once send a report of any extraordinary occurrence to the officer of the day.

Duties of
guards.

246. It is the duty of all guards and sentries to protect all stores or other property of the State in sight of their posts although not actually delivered into their charge.

247. All guards are to turn out with shouldered arms at the commencement of Reveillé,* Retreat † and Tattoo sounding, when they are to be carefully inspected by their Commanders, whose duty it is to ascertain that all the men are present and regular in every respect. On the fire or other alarm sounding, or when any unusual occurrence takes place, all guards will stand to their arms.

Alarm.

Great-coats,
when worn.

248. From the 15th October to the 14th March guards will mount wearing their full accoutrements, carrying their great-coats rolled on their backs, and from the 15th March to the 14th October,

* At dawn.

† At sunset.

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Part IV.

IV.—Guards, sentries, and orderlies.

wearing the waist-belt and one pouch only. The great-coat and braces when carried at guard-mounting may be laid aside with the bedding on arrival at the guard-room, but must be carried again when the guard is relieved. Great-coats will be worn in cold or wet weather at the discretion of the Orderly Officer, or of the Commander of the guard, according to whether the coats are found necessary before or after the guards have been marched off the parade ground.

249. Double sentries will always be posted over treasure.

Sentries over treasure.

250. All guards will be furnished with a lamp at night, and where treasure has to be guarded, a lamp will be placed close to the treasure chests.

251. One non-commissioned officer of each rank from each regiment, and two sepoys from each company, will be detailed daily as waiting men to replace men falling sick or otherwise becoming unavailable for guard. The men thus detailed will be those next for duty.

252. Guards will be relieved daily if possible; but should this be impracticable owing to distance from the lines, they may be relieved weekly.

Guards to be relieved daily.

253. If guards are relieved daily the strength will be calculated at three men for each sentry required; if relieved weekly, at four men for each sentry.

Strength of guards.

254. As a general rule, guards composed of less than ten men will be under the command of a Naik or experienced Lance-Naik; guards of ten men and more under a Havildar with a Lance-Naik or Naik to assist him. Large guards of over 20 men should be commanded by an officer, one or two non-commissioned officers being detailed to assist him. Should an entire company be required for a guard, it should be accompanied by all its officers and non-commissioned officers. A bugler should always be detailed for the Quarter-guard, and for all guards commanded by an officer.

255. Guards over the residences of the Chief of the State, the Wiceroy or any other important personage will be of such strength as may be ordered.

256. All men detailed for guard duty and all waiting men will assemble at the hour fixed for guard-mounting on the regimental parade ground.

Guard-mounting.

257. On the guard bugle sounding, they will fall in by companies in column by the left, and will be inspected by the Orderly-Havildars, who, after having made their inspection, will tell off the men to their guards, order them to stand at ease and will fall in themselves on their left.

258. The Havildar-Major will then place the Commanders of guards (or in the case of an officer's guard, a non-commissioned officer) in position as left guides of a column to be formed by the guards when they fall in, and will then call the whole parade

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to attention, and give the order—"tell off the guards;" on this each Commander will call out the name of his guard in a loud tone of voice, in succession from the front. The Havildar-Major will then give the orders "left turn," "fall in by guards," on which the men will at once fall in smartly and without dawdling, on the right of the Commanders of the guards to which they have been detailed. The Orderly-Havildars will fall in in line on the reverse flank of, and facing the column of guards, and at about ten paces from it. The waiting men will form up in rear of the Orderly-Havildar. Officers Commanding guards will now take post, if junior to the Orderly Officer; if senior, they will join their guards after they have been marched off.

Guards to be sized.

259. The Commanders having ascertained that their guards are complete, will size them, tell them off and order them to stand at ease.

260. The Havildar-Major will then call out the name of each guard in succession, and the Commander will report "all present," or as the case may be.

261. The Orderly Officer on receiving the Havildar-Major's report will take command. He will call the guards to attention, form them into line to the left, and having fixed bayonets and opened the ranks, will inspect them.

262. On concluding his inspection he will give the commands—"shoulder—arms," "form fours—right," "to your guards, quick—march."

Night guards and pickets.

263. If guard mounting takes place in the morning, the guards required only at night will be halted when clear of the other guards, and having received orders from their commanders when and where to re assemble, will be dismissed.

264. The Orderly-Havildars and waiting men will be dismissed by the Havildar-Major as soon as the guards have marched off.

Guards dismounting.

265. Guards after being relieved will be marched with the utmost regularity to the regimental parade ground, where they will be inspected and their arms examined. In case of an officer's guard the men on being found clean and regular are to be dismissed, the Commander reporting to any officer of superior rank who may be on parade. Guards commanded by non-commissioned officers will not be dismissed until a report has been made to the Adjutant, Orderly Officer or Havildar-Major, whoever is nearest.

Sentries.

266. Night guards will return to their lines at daylight.

267. Sentries will be relieved every two hours, but in cold or inclement weather they may at the discretion of the Officer Commanding the troops be relieved every hour during the night.

268. Every sentry must be posted and relieved by a non-commissioned officer, who will inspect him both before and after relief.

269. The double sentries over treasure will examine the locks and chests when coming on duty. Both sentries will at all times

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keep the chests in sight; they are responsible that no one enters the guard-room except on duty.

270. Sentries over prisoners are responsible that no unauthorized person is permitted to have access to, or to hold communication with, them on any pretence whatever.

271. Sentries walking to-and-fro on their posts must do so in a brisk and soldier-like manner; they must on no account put down their arms, sit down, lounge about, or converse with any one. They will walk about with their arms sloped. A sentry may stand at ease facing his proper front when he feels so inclined.

272. The object for which he is posted, the extent of his walk, as also his proper front, will be pointed out to every sentry when he is posted.

273. No sentry will give up his orders except to the Chief of the State, the Commanding Officer, Adjutant and Orderly Officer of his regiment, and then only in the presence and by order of the Commander or a non-commissioned officer of his guard.

274. No sentry will allow himself to be relieved without the presence of a non-commissioned officer of the guard.

275. A sentry on duty at a guard house is to turn out the guard whenever an armed party (including a party armed with side arms only), Chiefs of States or members of their families, Residents or Political Officers of corresponding rank, the President or Members of Council of Regency, the Minister of the State, a General Officer in uniform, an Inspecting Officer in uniform, or any officer on duty as grand or visiting rounds, approaches his post, and once a day to his Commanding Officer, also when any fire alarm or other unusual occurrence takes place.

276. The Commander of a relieving guard will personally take Prisoners. over all prisoners confined in the guard-room.

277. Rules regarding the custody and treatment of prisoners are contained in Section VI.

278. The following detail of regimental guards will usually be Detail of guards. found sufficient:—

Guards.	Havildar.	Nalks or Lance-Nalks.	Bugler.	Sepoys.
Quarter-guard, including bells of arms	1	1	1	12
Commandant's guard	...	1	...	3
Hospital guard	...	1	...	3

279. The attachment of orderly soldiers to officers is solely for Orderlies. the performance of military duties and they are on no pretence to be employed otherwise than on such duties.

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280. All officers to whom orderlies may be furnished are required to treat them with consideration; in rainy weather they are to be provided with shelter, and as soon as their services are no longer required they should be allowed to return to their lines.

281. Two men will be detailed for every orderly required, and these will relieve each other about midday daily.

282. Orderlies will be relieved either daily or weekly as may be found most convenient.

Dress of
orderlies.

283. Orderlies will mount in the cold weather in khaki, wearing waist-belt and bayonet only. In the hot weather they may be allowed to mount in clean native clothes with waist-belt and bayonet.

284. No orderly carrying orders or letters is ever to hand them over to his relief, but is to himself deliver them, even though the time for his relief may have passed.

285. They are never to remove their belts whilst on duty. On the approach of an officer orderlies will act as directed in paragraph 32.

286. When sent on any duty, they are on no account to loiter, or waste time by the way. If an answer is required and is not made over to the orderly within a reasonable time, it is again to be asked for.

287. When an orderly receives money for conveyance, he is to count it over before proceeding, unless it is made over to him in a sealed packet. Under any circumstances he is to take care that the money is in a strong bag or other suitable receptacle. Should he not be satisfied with the manner in which it is made over to him, he is to take the orders of the officer despatching the money on the subject.

Detail of
regimental
orderlies.

288. The following detail of regimental orderlies should as a rule suffice:—

Commandant	2 sepoys	} With relief.
Assistant Commandant	.	.	.	.	.	1 sepoy
Adjutant	.	.	.	.	.	2 sepoys
Orderly Officer	.	.	.	.	.	1 sepoy

State order-
lies.
Bâtmén.

289. State orderlies will be furnished as required.

290. Each regimental officer may be allowed to have one sepoy to attend him when on the march. The Commanding Officer may have two.

291. The service is to be strictly voluntary.

292. No sepoy is to be taken as a bâtmán without the sanction of the Commanding Officer obtained through the Adjutant; he must have done duty in the ranks at least two years, be acquainted with his duties, possess a good character and be a first class shot or marksman.

293. The bâtmén of company officers must belong to their own companies.

294. Bâtmén are not permitted to work in their regimental clothing, nor to appear partly dressed in uniform, and partly in

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private clothing. At all times when in public they are to appear cleanly and neatly dressed. Sepoys so employed are to attend all morning parades, kit inspections and all musketry instruction and practice parades.

295. Bâtmén are on no account whatever to be employed in purely domestic duties, or in such occupation as should properly devolve on menial servants.

296. The appointments of bâtmén are to be published in regimental orders.

297. When attending classes of instruction, or when proceeding on the authority of the Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, on any detached duty beyond their States, officers will be allowed free conveyance by rail for bâtmén (or private servants) according to the following scale:—

Mounted Officer	:	:	2
Company Officer	:	:	1

298. With a view to maintain order and regularity in the lines a few steady sepoy may be employed to act as regimental police, under the superintendence of the orderly officer and provost non-commissioned officer. The number of men required for this duty will depend on circumstances, but ordinarily three or four men will suffice. The men thus employed should be relieved weekly.

Regimental
Police.

299. The regimental police will be distinguished by a cloth band, two and-a-half inches wide, of the colour of the regimental facings, with the letters R. P. inscribed thereon. The band will be worn round the cuff of the right sleeve.

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DISCIPLINE.

300. Commandants and officers of all ranks cannot pay too much attention to the prevention of crime in their regiments, and it is their duty to take notice of, repress, and instantly to report, any negligence or impropriety of conduct in the non-commissioned officers or sepoy, whether on or off duty.

First offences
how dealt
with.

301. For first offences not of an aggravated character, reproof and admonition are to be tried, and punishment is not to be resorted to until a repetition of the offence shall have shown that the milder treatment has not been productive of the desired effect.

302. Officers should adopt towards non-commissioned officers and men a system of command and treatment which will ensure respect towards superiors. They must not allow themselves to be complimented by their inferiors by means of presents, or any collective expression of opinion. Non-commissioned officers are not to be placed for instruction under their inferiors in rank as this must tend to lower their position and impair their authority.

Extra drill.

303. For irregularities and carelessness on parade, officers may order sepoy to extra drill up to three days. This drill will be carried out with the defaulters, but no entry will be made in the general defaulter's book or sheet roll.

304. All matters of a private nature, such as disputes amongst the men, or between them and tradespeople, etc., may by consent of both parties be settled by "punchayut."

Durbar.

305. Durbar will be held at least twice a week, but will not as a general rule be held on the weekly holidays.

306. The most convenient time will usually be after the morning parade.

307. A room should be set apart as a Durbar-room, and should be furnished with tables for the Commandant and Adjutant, and chairs for all officers.

308. All officers present with the regiment will attend. Kotahavildars, Commanders of Sections, of which men are to appear before the Commanding Officer, the clerk and regimental munshi will be at hand, ready to appear when called on. The Salooti and Bazaar Chowdry will also attend all Durbars.

Disposal of
prisoners.

309. Prisoners will first be disposed of by the Commanding Officer, according to regulation, after which non-commissioned officers and men who wish to appear before the Commanding Officer for the purpose of making a direct representation to him will be called in and their cases fully inquired into. Company Commanders will then bring to the notice of the Commanding Officer any

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matters concerning their companies on which they desire to get his orders. Before finally separating, any general questions connected with the welfare of the regiment should be freely discussed.

310. In the Durbar-room seniority nominal rolls of all non-commissioned officers will be provided, and these should show those who have passed the examination for promotion, or who have obtained certificates of proficiency in any special subjects, such as Musketry, Signalling, etc. A nominal roll of sepoy who have passed should also be made out.

Qualification rolls of non-commissioned officers.

311. An officer is only to be placed under arrest by order of the Commandants and then only after due enquiry, and an immediate report of the circumstances must be made to the Durbar.

Arrest.

312. An officer in arrest is not allowed to leave his quarters unless permitted to take exercise and then only within certain defined limits. He must always appear outside his quarters in uniform without sword, sash, or belts.

313. On an officer being placed in arrest the circumstances of the case are to be immediately reported to the Durbar. His sword will be taken charge of by the Adjutant, or next senior officer present.

314. A non-commissioned officer on committing a serious crime, may be placed in arrest by any officer or non-commissioned officer of superior rank, but if the offence is not of a serious nature it may be investigated and disposed of without previous arrest.

315. In the case of both officers and non-commissioned officers arrest means confinement to their houses or quarters. If the circumstances of the case require it, either may be placed, for the purpose of safe custody, under the charge of a guard, picquet, patrol, or sentry. When being tried by a court-martial, an officer or a non-commissioned officer should be placed under the custody of an officer or non-commissioned officer of equal or superior rank.

316. Sepoys will always be confined under the charge of a guard, picquet, or sentry, at the time of commission or discovery of a serious offence. In the case of minor offence, a sepoy will be confined to the lines until he has been brought before his Company Commander. He will during this time attend all parades, but will not be detailed for duty.

Sepoys to be confined.

317. Men made prisoners are to be brought to the guard-room by an escort in charge of a non-commissioned officer, who will regularly hand them over to the officer or non-commissioned officer commanding the guard, stating the offence for which they are confined. No sepoy or follower may be confined in the lines in any other place than the guard-room, or the prisoners' room.

318. Sepoys in a state of intoxication are, if possible, to be confined alone, until sober, in the cells or prisoners' room and not in the guard-room. They are to be visited at least every two hours by a non-commissioned officer of the guard.

Intoxicated Sepoys.

319. Sepoys confined in a state of intoxication are not to be brought forward for examination into their offences, for at least

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twenty-four hours from the time of confinement, unless good ground exists for a more prompt procedure.

Prisoners to be searched.

320. On being confined a sepoy will be searched, in the presence of the Commander of the guard, and be deprived of all articles except his clothing.

Prisoners not to do duty.

321. An offender in arrest or confinement will not be allowed to do any duty unless the latter be of an urgent nature, but will be required to carry his arms on the line of march. If by error, or in case of emergency, a prisoner has been made to perform any duty, he is not thereby absolved from liability to be proceeded against for his offence.

322. Non-commissioned officers and men are not to be kept in confinement for a longer period than 48 hours, exclusive of holidays, without having their cases inquired into.

Prisoners.

323. Men sentenced to imprisonment are not to be sent to a civil jail, in any case in which they are to return to their duty in the ranks, but will undergo their punishments in the prisoners' room of their regiments.

324. Whenever a prisoner is allowed to quit a guard for a short time on any necessary occasion, he must invariably be attended by two or more of the guard, and no two prisoners are ever to go out together, save to be brought before the Commanding Officer.

Punishment drill.

325. Native soldiers undergoing imprisonment by the award of a Commanding Officer are to be put to punishment drill, and will, in addition thereto, be employed for not less than two and not exceeding six hours daily in cleaning accoutrements, or on such labour as clearing and levelling the parade ground, or any spade-work, under such supervision as the Commanding Officer may consider necessary.

Prisoners to be confined separately.

326. Prisoners will, as far as possible, be subjected to separate confinement during the hours they are not at punishment drill or fatigue duties; but they will, as a rule, be associated together while so employed.

327. Three or more may be imprisoned together in case of necessity, but *two* prisoners should *never* be looked up together.

Rules for prisoners when under punishment in the regimental cells.

328. A copy of the following rules in the vernacular will be hung up in the guard-room. They will be read over to prisoners on admission, and once a week afterwards during their term of imprisonment:—

I.—Prisoners are not to leave their cells, except for punishment drill, hard labour, fatigue duties, purposes of nature or for such air and exercise as the Medical Officer may consider necessary for their health. Exercise will be taken in front of the guard-room under charge of the sentry for one hour, morning and evening.

II.—Prisoners will be inspected by the officer of the day, who will ascertain and report to the Commanding Officer any reasonable complaints they may have.

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- III.—The Medical Officer, or a medical subordinate, will visit all prisoners daily. If a prisoner reports himself sick, he will be taken to hospital under escort; and if admitted, a sentry will be posted over him.
- IV.—No persons are permitted to visit prisoners, except officers and non-commissioned officers on duty.
- V.—Prisoners will not be allowed to converse with any one during their exercise, drill or fatigue duty.
- VI.—Facilities for washing daily and for periodical change of clothes are to be granted to all prisoners.
- VII.—The place of confinement of prisoners is to be swept out daily. The non-commissioned officer of the guard will be responsible that this is done.
- VIII.—Prisoners are on no account to be struck or ill-treated; nor is irritating or abusive language to be used to them.
- IX.—Prisoners will not be allowed charpoys: but they may have a dhurrie and a blanket, which will be removed between *reveillé* and *ta'loo*, unless otherwise recommended by the Medical Officer, and which will be exposed to the air during dry weather.
- X.—Prisoners will not be allowed to cook their own food, which must be brought to them ready prepared.
- XI.—The use of tobacco and opium (except when the latter may be prescribed by the Medical Officer), as well as of spirituous or other liquors, by a prisoner is strictly forbidden.

329. The following are the rules for carrying out sentences of Imprisonment with hard labour:—

I.—Prisoners undergoing sentences of imprisonment with hard labour shall be confined in the regimental cells, but when sufficient cells are not available they must be confined in the guard-room till a cell is available.

II.—The following tasks will constitute the "hard labour" to be imposed on prisoners undergoing such sentences, but it is left to the discretion of Commanding Officers to impose all of these, or to select suitable tasks from this list, according to circumstances:—

- (1) Digging and carrying earth.
- (2) Filling up shelter trenches, rifle pits and other field works executed by the regiment.
- (3) Repairing paths and communications within regimental lines.
- (4) Clearing regimental lines of weeds, stones, etc.
- (5) Cutting wood.
- (6) Cleaning spare accoutrements (but not fire-arms).
- (7) Washing and cleaning lead recovered from the range.
- (8) Fatigue duties in general.

III.—In addition to the above tasks of hard labour, prisoners will also be drilled daily in marching order. The total amount of hard

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labour and drill combined to be exacted daily from prisoners is to be six hours in the hot weather and seven in the cold, but it is left to Commanding Officers to apportion the periods of hard labour and drill respectively according to circumstances. It may happen that sufficient "hard labour" employment is not available for prisoners, in which case the daily amount of work should be made up by drill. Drill should, however, in no case be less than two hours during the day (one hour at a time) and hard labour is not to exceed five hours a day * (and not more than two hours at a time). In the hot weather in the middle period of the day the tasks of hard labour are to be confined to indoor work, such as items (6) and (7) in rule II.

Details as regards the apportioning of the hours for hard labour and drill, for rising and for locking up for the night, and for meals, etc., will be left to Commanding Officers to determine according to the time of year and local circumstances.

Provost.

IV.—Whenever one or more prisoners are undergoing sentences of imprisonment with hard labour a provost non-commissioned officer † will be appointed to take charge of them, whose duties will be to superintend the prisoners at their tasks of hard labour and at drill, and to see that they are supplied with their meals at regular hours. He will be responsible that the daily routine laid down by Commanding Officers is carried out. After locking up prisoners after their tasks and for the night he will make over the keys of the cells to the non-commissioned officer in command of the quarter-guard who will be responsible, under such regimental arrangements as are considered necessary, for the safe custody of prisoners and for the removal to hospital of any prisoner taken ill during the night or at any time when not under the charge of the provost non-commissioned officer. The provost non-commissioned officer will be struck off all duties while so employed.

Assistants to the provost.

V.—Assistants to the provost non-commissioned officer may be appointed by Commanding Officers when considered necessary, who will also be struck off all duties for the purpose. The appointment of provost non-commissioned officers and assistants will be only temporary, and will carry no extra pay.

Sentries over cells.

330. When sentries are posted near the cells, care is to be taken that they do not communicate with the prisoners; they are not to have any charge of their discipline, and will merely have orders to call the attention of the Provost-Havildar or non-commissioned officer of the guard to any irregularity they may notice, and to apprise them in case of any prisoner making a signal from the cells that he requires to see them. On relief of the guard or sentries, the prisoners are invariably to be counted over. This latter order is to be entered on all boards of orders for guards and sentries over regimental cells.

Keys of prisoners' room.

331. The keys of the prisoners' room are to be kept in the guard house under the orders of the officer on duty.

* Four hours in the hot weather.

† Havildar or Naik.

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332. Prisoners will be released at sundown, on the date on which their punishment is completed, by order of the Orderly Officer, and in his presence. The date on which a prisoner is released is reckoned as part of the sentence. If a sepoy is removed into hospital while undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, the period during which he is in hospital is to reckon as part of the sentence. Release of prisoners.

333. Should the Commanding Officer find reason to be displeased with the manner in which a non-commissioned officer holding a staff, or other appointment, performs his duties, he will submit a report to the Durbar with a view to the removal of the non-commissioned officer from his appointment. Removal of non-commissioned officers from staff appointments.

334. Courts of Inquiry may be assembled by the Commanding Officer of the regiment to assist him in arriving at a correct conclusion on any subject involving a point of discipline, on which he desires to be thoroughly informed. Courts of Inquiry.

335. Three officers, the senior of whom will sit as president and conduct the proceedings, will usually suffice, but no officer who has sat as a member of a Court of Inquiry assembled to inquire into the conduct of an officer, soldier, or follower, can form part of a court martial which may afterwards be convened as a sequel to the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry. Composition.

336. The following rules should be attended to by Courts of Inquiry assembled to inquire into the conduct of any person who is subject to these standing orders:— Rules for Courts of Inquiry.

- (1) The statements of all witnesses should be briefly recorded in the presence of the person whose conduct forms the subject of enquiry, who should be allowed to cross-examine witnesses who testify against him, to call witnesses on his own behalf, and to make a statement if he desires to do so.
- (2) But no accused person is to be forced to make a statement, or to call witnesses.
- (3) Statements made before a Court of Inquiry are not to be made on oath.
- (4) All witnesses should, however, be warned to tell the truth, and be reminded that they will be punished should any statement made before the Court of Inquiry subsequently be proved to be untrue.
- (5) Before being allowed to make any statement, an accused person should be warned that he is not obliged to make any statement, but that if he does voluntarily desire to make one,—his statement may afterwards be brought forward as evidence in any further proceedings which may be instituted.
- (6) All witnesses are to make their statements in the presence of all the members of the Court of Inquiry and also in the presence and hearing of the accused.
- (7) A Court of Inquiry will not express any opinion on any case, unless it has been ordered to do so. Its duties

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are, generally speaking, only to record all evidence and information obtainable regarding the case in hand.

(8) A Court of Inquiry has no power either to inflict a punishment, or to recommend the infliction of any particular punishment.

Punishment
of crime

337. The method of dealing with offences is contained in "The Rules for the Punishment of Crime."

Deserters

338. The procedure to be followed for the apprehension of deserters, who have been discovered in British territory, will be found in the "Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1896."

POWERS AND DUTY OF THE STAFF OFFICER.

338b. During the absence of His Highness, he will assume command of the Imperial Service Troops, making weekly reports of all occurrences of any importance to the Durbar or the Council of Regency.

He has authority to sanction regimental indents for articles up to the value of Rs 50, and regimental stores up to the value of Rs. 100

He has authority to inflict all minor punishments and to assemble courts-martial which must be sent to the Durbar or the Council of Regency for confirmation.

He is responsible that all regimental returns are duly submitted on the regulation dates.

He is responsible for all stores and ammunition, etc., not in regimental possession.

He will be furnished by the Officer Commanding the regiment with a character roll of each officer—this roll will set forth the officer's character, ability, tact, and above all, the amount of support he has given to the Officer Commanding. In the event of any bad report being made the case will be immediately brought to the notice of the Durbar or the Council of Regency and to that of the officer concerned.

He will bring to the notice of the Durbar or the Council of Regency all matters connected with the force which come under his notice.

Officers Commanding will send a certificate monthly to the Staff Officer that they have inspected all books in the regiment (company, as well as regimental), and that they have found them correct and countersigned them as such.

SECTION VII.

PARADES, DRILL AND INSTRUCTION.

339. The Commanding Officer is responsible for the practical and theoretical training of the officers in their professional duties. He should frequently examine them in Drill, Musketry, Outpost Duty, the action of Infantry in the Attack, the Duties of Advanced and Rear Guards, etc., and also in their knowledge of the Standing Orders.

Duties of
Commanding
Officer.

340. He will require Company Officers to instruct their non-commissioned officers, and through them, the sepoys, in these and every other subject connected with their profession.

341. The Commanding Officer should take advantage of all opportunities for imparting to his officers practical instruction in minor tactics, in outposts and reconnaissance. He will occasionally direct the Assistant Commandant, the Adjutant and the senior Subhedars to take command on parade and in his presence to exercise the regiment.

342. Commanding Officers must bear in mind that for a regiment to be considered in all respects efficient and fit to take the field, it is essential that their men should be able to march, to manoeuvre (*i.e.*, to drill) and to shoot. It is not sufficient that a regiment should be good in any one of these requirements, efficiency can only be attained by proficiency in all.

343. The following will be the procedure for forming up on battalion parades.

Parade.

344. The "dress for parade" will be sounded three-quarters of an hour before the time fixed for parade; non-commissioned officers and men will turn out and assemble near the parade ground.

345. At the half hour, the "quarter bugle" will be sounded. Non-commissioned Officers, Band, Buglers, and Signallers will fall in, in two ranks at open order, in the following order commencing from the right:—Kote-Havildars, Havildars, Naiks, Lance-Naiks, Band, Buglers, Signallers; the three latter under their own non-commissioned officers. The Adjutant accompanied by the Havildar-Major will then make his inspection.

346. As soon as this inspection is completed, the Band, Buglers, and Signallers will be marched away.

347. The "Fall-in" will be sounded as soon as the Adjutant has completed his inspection. Sepoys will fall in by sections and be inspected by their Section and Company Commanders; while this is being done, Orderly-Havildars will ascertain the number of files of which their companies are composed, and will give the numbers to the Havildar-Major.

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Parades, Drill and Instruction.

348. While Company Commanders are inspecting their companies the Havildar-Major will place the markers in position as left guides of a column and will order them to stand at ease as soon as they are correctly covered.

349. On the "advance" sounding, companies will be marched on their markers. dressed and ordered to stand at ease, and officers will take post and draw swords.

350. The Adjutant will now take command; he will call the battalion to *attention*, and will collect the reports, by calling out the number of each company, the Commander answering "all present," or as the case may be. On the Commanding Officer appearing in sight, the Adjutant will give the order for arms to be shouldered and galloping up to him, will salute, make his report and fall in.

351. All accoutrements, arms, etc., dropped on parade are to be made over to the Adjutant; should they not be at once claimed, he will place them in charge of the quarter-guard: the owners will invariably be brought up before Company Commanders.

Roll-call.

352. The established roll-calls are in the morning and at tattoo. After the bugle call "lights out" has sounded, which will be a quarter of an hour after the last post at tattoo, all lights and fires will be extinguished, save those specially sanctioned.

353. At roll-calls the men will appear in their native clothing, save when otherwise ordered.

354. No man is to be absent from the lines without leave after tattoo-beating. No person shall bring any intoxicating liquor into the lines without the permission of the Commanding Officer, and any person disobeying this prohibition shall be liable to be punished by court-martial for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Inspection
parades.

355. Inspection parades will be held once a week in marching order.

356. Every man not on duty, with the exception of Drill Instructors and recruits, must be present. Drill Instructors and recruits will attend at the first inspection in each month.

357. The men of each company will lay out their kits in two rows facing inwards an interval of two paces being preserved between sections. The dhurris should be spread on the ground, about six inches from one another and with a pathway about six feet wide between the rows. The kits will be laid out on the dhurris.

358. Havildars' kits will be inspected once a month, all other non-commissioned officers will show their kits weekly, with their sections.

359. Band, Buglers, and Signallers will lay out their kits and parade under their own non-commissioned officers, forming separate sections by themselves, the whole being under the Adjutant.

360. The kits having been laid out, the men will fall in by sections in two ranks clear of the kits, and will be directed to take open order, "fix bayonets" and to stand at ease.

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361. On the arrival of the Company Commander, Section Commanders will give the orders "attention," "shoulder arms," as he approaches their respective sections.

362. The Company Commander will then direct the arms to be ordered and will pass along each rank, accompanied by the Jamadar, Kote-Havildar and Section Commander, and will carefully inspect every man in the section.

363. He will see that the uniform and accoutrements are properly put on, particularly noting the following points:—

- (a) That the head dress is worn according to the regimental pattern.
- (b) That the blouses are buttoned up to the throat, the collar meeting in the centre of the neck.
- (c) That the braces are properly adjusted.
- (d) That the waist-belt is sufficiently tight, and worn with the clasp in the centre of the body.
- (e) That the havresack is correctly folded.
- (f) That the knickerbockers are worn so as to hang a uniform length below the knee, and that all the buttons are properly buttoned.
- (g) That the putties are neatly bound from inside to outside, commencing well down over the boot and coming up to within four inches of the knee.
- (h) That boots are neatly laced up to the top holes.
- (i) That all buttons, buckles and other brass work are clean and brightly polished.

364. The Company Commander will then direct the Section Commander to give the orders "unfix bayonets; shoulder-arms; for inspection, port-arms." He will then again go down the ranks, to see that the rifles are clean and free from rust; he should particularly notice whether any screws or other portions of the rifles have worked loose, or are missing.

365. The Company Commander should inspect the bayonets, to see that the blades are bright and free from rust, that the sockets (particularly under the locking rings) are clean and that the locking rings are not too loose.

366. The sections will then be ordered to file on their kits, each man falling in behind his own dhurri.

367. The Company Commander will then inspect the kits, carefully noting deficiencies and all articles that require repair. He will see that all articles are laid out according to the regulation plan. On the completion of his inspection he will report to the Commandant or senior officer present, and obtain his orders as to packing kits and dismissing the sections.

368. Company Commanders will inspect their bells-of-arms weekly and will satisfy themselves that the arms, accoutrements, kits and other stores are kept clean and in proper condition by the Kote-Havildar.

369. The Commanding Officer accompanied by the Assistant Inspection of Commandant, Adjutant, Havildar-Major and Quarter-master will inspect.

make an inspection of the lines generally, once a week, when he will visit the bells-of-arms of one or two companies and inspect the arms, etc., contained therein.

370. Once a month the Commanding Officer should personally inspect the arms, accoutrements and kits of the whole regiment and also the saddlery, equipment, animals and establishment of the regimental transport.

Musketry
parades.

371. Parades for the instruction of the men in the firing exercises, aiming drill, fire control and discipline should be held at least once a week.

372. Judging distance should be practised by the officers and non-commissioned officers once a month.

Route
marching.

373. Route marching must be practised during the cold season. Advanced and rear guards should be formed and the marches made as interesting and instructive as possible by conducting them under supposed conditions, as if in the vicinity of an enemy.

374. The marches should be progressive, beginning with nine miles and gradually increasing the distance to sixteen. The shorter marches should be made in marching order. Every available officer and man must be in the ranks.

Running
drill.

375. Running drill, in accordance with the following rules, is to be practised in all regiments in conjunction with the ordinary drills during the cold season :—

(a) The men are to be exercised in the early morning and at afternoon drills; but the same men are only to run once in each day. All weakly men (if considered unfit by the Medical Officers) are to be excused. This rule requires the special attention of Commanding and Medical Officers, more particularly at the commencement of the cold season, when many of the men have lately passed through the hospitals owing to malarious disease.

(b) During the first fortnight the distance run at one effort is not to exceed 300 yards. For the second fortnight the distance may be increased to 600, and for the third fortnight to nine hundred, at the end of which time the practice is to be carried on daily at 1,000 yards, the men running on alternate days with arms and accoutrements. The above rules may be modified at the discretion of the regimental authorities, by substituting 400 yards as the distance to be run the second fortnight, and 600 yards in the third fortnight, should the regiment have been recently suffering from climatic or other debilitating causes.

(c) The pace is not to exceed six miles an hour.

(d) Care must be taken that the men are not exercised at the full distance of 1,000 yards, until they shall have gone through the six week's preliminary practice at the shorter distances.

(e) Where the ground will admit of it, the men are to run 15 or 20 abreast in single rank; otherwise by companies in "fours."

(f) When a regiment is sufficiently trained in the running practice, a certain number of movements are to be performed at each drill at "the double," except when the men are in marching order.

376. Officers Commanding will take steps to ensure that all who are armed with sword, revolver or rifle are rendered as efficient in its use as possible. It is the duty of all who are armed with a weapon to acquire facility and skill in its use. Skill at arms.

377. All officers should be put through a course of singlestick. Single stick exercise.

378. Non-commissioned officers and sepoy should be instructed in "attack and defence" with the bayonet, muskets with spring bayonets, or bamboos (with padded ends), of the same length as a rifle with bayonet fixed, being utilized for the purpose. Bayonet exercise.

379. Swimming should be taught where facilities for so doing exist, bathing parades being formed, at the discretion of Commanding Officers, for the purpose of instructing the men in this art. Swimming.

380. In order to prevent accidents and loss of life through incautious bathing on the part of soldiers unable to swim, small picquets, composed of expert swimmers, should be told off and posted down stream to be prepared to render assistance to any man in danger.

381. Should an accident occur, a man is to be immediately despatched to summon the nearest Medical Officer. (R)

382. Two non-commissioned officers in each regiment and four men per company should be trained as stretcher-bearers and in rendering first aid to the wounded. First aid to the wounded.

383. The efficiency of a sepoy depends greatly on his bodily strength, endurance and activity, which is arrived at by physical and gymnastic training. Gymnastics.

384. The physical training of the recruit should commence immediately on his joining the service. He should be put through a systematic course of gymnastics in accordance with Section 46 and Appendix A, Infantry Drill.

385. Where no gymnasium exists, the physical development of the recruit should be attained by exercises with dumb-bells, barbells and in free gymnastics.

386. In every regiment there should be a proportion of non-commissioned officers and sepoy who have qualified to act as instructors by attending a course of instruction at a Central Gymnasium.

387. Every encouragement should be given to the men to practise gymnastics, wrestling, running and other exercises by which their strength and condition may be improved.

388. Commanding Officers should frequently exercise their men over broken ground to accustom them in negotiating such Exercise in passing obstacles.

Section VII.

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obstacles as nullahs, khuds, walls, hedges, ditches and streams, and in passing through villages, woods, etc., without materially losing their formation. The men should be trained to afford one another, when necessary, mutual assistance without noise or confusion.

Army signalling.

389. In every regiment a proportion of non-commissioned officers and men will be trained in Army Signalling. The qualifications requisite for this service are:—steadiness of conduct; general intelligence; quickness of apprehension; good eyesight and hearing; self-reliance when placed in isolated and responsible situations; and ability to read and write the English character.

390. Sixteen signallers will be maintained in the Ulwar Imperial Service Infantry.

391. In addition one supernumerary per company should be trained, in order to replace men who become ineffective.

392. The rewards granted to signallers are detailed in Section XV.

393. All qualified signallers will wear a badge of crossed flags worked in worsted.

394. Commanding Officers are responsible for efficiency of their signallers and that the establishments are kept complete. It mainly depends on the interest taken by them in signalling and the consideration shown to signallers, whether the duty is popular or the reverse.

395. Signallers are to be excused from all duties. They should proceed on furlough at the same time and be put through their musketry training together, so that their instruction may be interfered with as little as possible, throughout the year.

396. All signallers should be taught to read and write in English.

397. The signallers will be examined annually by the Inspector of Army Signalling, Punjab and Bengal, or by an officer deputed under his orders.

School of Musketry.

398. The School of Musketry has been established for the special training of officers and non-commissioned officers, that they may qualify to train the men under them according to a uniform system of instruction.

399. In the selection of candidates to attend the school, preference should be given to mounted officers who are not in possession of musketry certificates, and to non-commissioned officers who are likely to be promoted to company officer. It is desirable that the Drill-Havildar and Drill-Naik should be in possession of certificates.

400. It is essential that Commanding Officers should take steps to ensure no officer or non-commissioned officer being sent to the school who has not a thorough knowledge of the Firing Exercise, or who is a bad shot, or unable to read and write.

Medical inspection.

401. Every officer and non-commissioned officer should be medically inspected and reported fit for duty before he leaves his corps to attend a Musketry, or any other class of Instruction.

402. All officers in charge of transport, including Risaldar and Jemadar and a proportion of other non-commissioned officers and men, should be required to attend a course of instruction in transport duties. Transport training.

403. At Transport Training classes instruction is given as how to keep transport animals of all descriptions in good working condition and health,—how to maintain their saddlery and gear in a state of efficiency, and also how to adjust various loads of military baggage and stores.

404. Every sepoy should be instructed how to make up, pack and load kits, tents and ammunition on both mules and camels. The instruction should be carried out by officers and others who have obtained certificates at a Transport Training class.

405. Deficient practice in this branch of military training is a most serious matter, for it is almost impossible to replace in the field animals which become ineffective, and without transport troops cannot be provided with those necessities which are essential to their health, comfort and service efficiency.

SECTION VIII.

DRESS, NECESSARIES AND EQUIPMENT.

Uniform.

406. The uniform of the Imperial Service Infantry will consist of two kinds only, namely :—

Full dress (cloth), to be worn at Reviews and State Durbars, or when specially ordered.

Undress (khaki), to be worn on all ordinary parades and duties.

407. During the very hot months of the year clean plain clothes may be worn on regimental parades, but uniform will always be worn on guard duties.

408. The wearing of uniform, except on parades and duties, is strictly forbidden, as also is the wearing of a mixture of uniform and plain clothes.

409. In the dress of officers uniformity must be maintained. Commanding Officers are held strictly responsible for exacting a perfect similarity of dress and equipment in the most minute particulars from the officers of their regiments; and are strictly forbidden to introduce any unauthorised embroidery, ornament, or other deviation from the established patterns, without special sanction.

410. When officers attend as spectators at a review, or an inspection of troops, they are to appear in full dress or in the same order of dress as directed for the troops.

411. Swords will not be worn by officers when visiting the hospital. On the occasion of an inspection of the hospital, Medical and other officers in attendance will not wear swords.

Watch-chains.

412. Watch-chains and trinkets are not to be worn outside the uniform.

Sword knots.

413. Sword-knots are to be worn twisted round the hilt of the sword. With khaki, they are to consist of a flat strap loop, with an acorn and plain runner.

Medals.

414. Decorations and medals will be worn only in full dress and will either be suspended from a bar, or stitched on in a horizontal line to the left breast of the tunic, or jacket.

415. Medals other than war medals will be worn on the right breast.

416. With tunics, the medals will be worn on a line, between the first and second buttons.

417. With jackets and blouses, the medals will be worn in a line on the left breast two and-a-half inches below the bottom hook of the collar.

418. The riband will not exceed one inch in length, unless the number of clasps require it to be longer.

419. In undress uniform, medal ribands only will be worn, stitched on to the left breast of the jacket, or blouse, on a line two and-a-half inches below the bottom hook of the collar, and not exceeding half an inch in length.

240. Every article of clothing and necessaries which is capable of receiving a mark is to be marked with the owner's regimental number, the corps to which he belongs, and the year of issue. Clothing to be marked.

421. In order to ensure uniformity in dress and equipment, the following instructions as to the mode of wearing various articles will be observed. Method of wearing.

422. The *turban* is to be tied according to a regimental pattern. Turban.

423. The *great-coat* will be strapped by mounted officers over the wallets. Company Officers, Band and Buglers will wear it over the left shoulder, *en banderole*. The men will carry it on the waist-belt behind, in a roll 16 inches long.* Great-coat.

424. The *haversack* will be slung across the right shoulder, the sling will be worn under the waist-belt, the bayonet scabbard being under the haversack, the top of the latter in line with the top of the scabbard but not above it. When empty, the haversack is to be neatly folded, hanging over the bayonet and resting on the left hip. Haversack.

425. The *water tin* to be slung across the left shoulder and to rest on the right hip so as not to interfere with the handling of the rifle. The sling will be worn over the braces and waist-belt. Water tin.

426. The *bayonet* is to be hung on the left hip, not too far to the front. Bayonet.

427. The *revolver* will be worn by officers on the right side but well to the front. Revolver and pouch.

428. The *cartridge pouch* will be worn just behind the pistol.

429. *Whistles* should be carried by officers and non-commissioned officers in undress in the left breast pocket, the strap being fastened to the top button of the blouse. Whistles.

430. Sepoys will wear the waist-belt over the great-coat at all times when the waist-belt and great-coat are worn together, except when proceeding to and from duties, which have to be performed without great-coats, such as musketry practice. Great-coats.

431. All officers, and those non-commissioned officers who wear waist-belts with slings, will wear the sword under the great-coat.

432. Sight-protectors will never be used on parade, or on guard. Sight protectors.

433. Commanding Officers must insist on Officers Commanding companies personally superintending the fitting of the men's boots and shoes, to ensure that no man receives a size which does not suit his foot. Boots.

434. When foot-bandages are worn in lieu of socks, they should be kept well greased, and should be frequently washed. Foot bandages.

* On field service transport will be provided for the great-coats, the capes only being carried by the men.

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Dress, Necessaries and Equipment.

Knee boots.

435. Mounted officers, in full dress and in drill order, will wear on mounted duties putties with jack spurs fastened with straps and buckle.

Saddles.

436. The saddles and bridles of mounted officers will be of the pattern prescribed for "staff and infantry mounted officers" in the British army. The girths are to be of blue web,—the numnah, if worn, is not to be edged with cloth, or tape. White cotton head-ropes* will be worn and not steel-chain reins.

Colour of uniform, etc.

437. The uniform, facings, lace and turban of the Imperial Service Infantry are as shown below :—

Regiments.	Uniform.	Facings.	Lace.	Turbans.
Ulwar Infantry	Scarlet	Scarlet	Gold	Blue : pugri, gold.

438. Arms, gold belts and badges will be supplied by the State. Full dress and undress from half-mounting allowance.

* These head-ropes can be obtained from the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Bombay.

Dress, Necessaries and Equipment.

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439. The kit to be worn by officers and men in the various orders of dress is detailed in the following table :—
Table showing the orders of dress and horse furniture of officers, non-commissioned officers and sepoy.

Rank.	Full dress.	Levée dress.	Drill order.	Marching order.
Mounted Officers	Turban. Tunic with medals. Pantaloons. Putties. Brass jack spurs. Full dress, sword-belt and sword-knot. Sword. Gloves.	Same as in full dress.	Khaki turban " coat. " pantaloons. Putties. Jack spurs. Sam Brown belt, brown strap sword-knot with acorn, sword with leather scabbard. Whistle. Brown gloves. Horse furniture complete	As in drill order, but in addition— Revolver and pouch. Field glass. Water-bottle. Haversack. Great-coat (strapped on wallets in front of saddle).
Company Officers	Horse furniture complete Turban Tunic with medals. Knickerbockers. White spats. Boots (ankle). Full dress, sword and sword-belt. Gloves.	No horse furniture required. As in full dress	Khaki turban " coat. " knickerbockers. Putties. Ankle-boots. Sword-belt. Sword with leather scabbard. Brown strap sword-knot, with acorn. Whistle. Brown gloves. Khaki turban " blouse. " knickerbockers. Putties. Ankle-boots. Rifle and bayonet. Waist-belt. One pouch (to be worn behind except at musketry parades, and when ammunition is carried).	Horse furniture complete, As in drill order, but in addition— Revolver and pouch. Water bottle. Haversack. Great-coats worn <i>en banderole</i> over the left shoulder.* Field glasses.
Non-commissioned officers and sepoy.	Turban Tunic or blouse with medals. Knickerbockers. Spatas. Boots, ankle. Rifle and bayonet. Waist-belt. One pouch worn at the back.	—	As in drill order, with in addition— Brace. Two pouches. Oil bottle in case. Water-tin. Haversack. Great-coat.*	

* On field service the cape only will be carried.

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Badges.

440. The following badges of rank will be worn by officers on each shoulder :—

Commandant	A crown.
Assistant Commandant	Two stars, one above the other, of gold.
Adjutant	Ditto ditto of silver.
Subhedar	Two stars, placed one above the other, of silver.
Jemadar	One star, of silver.

Havildar-Major.

441. The Havildar-Major will wear on the right fore-arm, four and-a-half inches above the edge of the cuff, a gold chevron of four bars (point uppermost) surmounted by a crown.

Bugler-Havildar.

442. The Bugler-Havildar, Band-Havildar, and Drill-Havildar will wear on the right upper-arm gold chevrons of three bars surmounted by the distinctive badges mentioned below, worked in gold.

443. Band-Naiks and Drill-Naiks will wear gold chevrons of two bars.

Non-commissioned officer.

444. Other non-commissioned officers will wear cloth chevrons on the right upper-arm, as follows :—

Kote-Havildars	Three bars surmounted by a crown worked in worsted.
Havildar	Three bars.
Naiks	Two bars.
Lance-Naiks	One bar.
Drill-Instructors	Lance-Naik's chevron reversed.

Special badges.

445. The following distinctive badges worked in worsted will also be worn on the right upper-arm :—

Buglers	A bugle.
Signallers	Crossed flags.
Drill-Havildar	Crossed rifles.
Gymnastic Instructors	Crossed swords.

446. Chevrons and distinctive badges to be worn on the right arm only; they will be worn in undress as well as in full dress. In full dress chevrons and crown badges will be in gold.*

* The correct position for chevrons is as follows, viz. :—

One bar	9 inches from the sleeve head to the point of the chevron.
Two bars	9½ inches from the sleeve head to the point of the chevron.
Three bars	10 inches from the sleeve head to the point of the chevron.

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447. The following articles of clothing and necessities will be kept up by all ranks :—

Clothing and Necessaries.

Articles.	Number.	REMARKS.
Blanket	1	
Durrie	1	
Havresack	1	
Water-tin	1	
Great-coat	1	
Native shoes (Regimental pattern) , Prs.	2	
Ammunition boots	2	
Khaki drill uniform Suits	2	
Putties Prs.	2	
Khaki Turbans	2	
Full dress coat	1	
„ „ knickerbockers	1	
„ „ turban	1	
White spats Pr.	1	
Plain clothes—suits	2	
„ „ turbans	2	
Small sheet or towel	1	
Warm jacket and pyjamas	1	To be worn under uniform in cold weather.
Round brass box, or dubba	1	
Towel	1	

448. The State will supply, free of cost, as a first issue only, one suit Khaki Drill, one safa, one pair of putties and one pair of boots supplied by the State. Articles of free issue.

449. On any article referred to in para. 448 becoming un-serviceable a committee will be assembled to inquire into the cause, and the proceedings will be forwarded for the information and orders of the Durbar. Procedure in case of articles becoming un-serviceable.

450. It will be at the discretion of the Durbar to bring men to trial before courts-martial for the loss or damage to any clothing or necessities, or if trial by court-martial is not considered necessary, to assemble boards of investigation when the value of the article or articles to be replaced or repaired exceeds Rs. 20, it being clearly stated in the proceedings of the board whether blame does or does not attach to the soldier for such loss or damage.

451. Whenever blame attaches to a non-commissioned officer or sepoy, and his previous character is such that the Durbar may consider him worthy of being permitted voluntarily to pay for the article or articles lost or injured, without being subjected to trial by court-martial, a declaration signed by the soldier shall be inserted at the foot of the proceedings of the board of investigation, stating that he requests to be put under stoppages to avoid trial by court-martial, and the Commanding Officer will record on the proceedings the grounds on which he recommends that the soldier should be permitted to pay for the article or articles lost or injured.

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE

Section VIII.

Dress, Necessaries and Equipment.

Disposal of
clothing, etc.,
of casualties.

452. On the discharge, transfer or death of an officer, non-commissioned officer, sepoy or follower, his clothing and necessaries will be surveyed by a committee composed of three officers, the senior of whom must not be under the rank of Subhedar.

453. The committee will report upon the condition of such articles as are the property of the State, and will value all other articles. Those articles which are found to be of no value will be made over by the Commanding Officer to the man himself in the case of discharge or transfer, or to his heir in the case of death. The serviceable articles will be retained by the Assistant Commandant for issue to recruits at the value assessed by the committee, which will be paid to the man, or to his heir, as the case may be.

454. The proceedings of the committee will be prepared in duplicate, one copy being sent to the Durbar as a voucher for the amount at which the articles have been valued, when drawn by the Commanding Officer, the other copy will be filed in the regimental office.

Disposal of
the effects of
casualties.

455. When a man dies or becomes insane, an inventory of his private effects will at once be made by the Kote-Havildar of his company, in the presence of the Company Orderly-Havildar, Section Commander, and any friend or relation of the deceased or insane, present at the time. The effects will then be deposited in the company bells-of arms until the arrival of the heir, when, with the sanction of the Commanding Officer, they will be made over to him in the presence of the Company Commander and Kote-Havildar, the heir signing a receipt for the things, on the inventory, which will then be countersigned by the Subhedar and submitted to the Commanding Officer. Both the receipt for the effects and that for the value of the serviceable articles will be forwarded to the Durbar.

456. In the case of articles issued free of cost as a first issue only, they will not be considered to be private property until they have become unserviceable by fair usage. Should a man die, take his discharge, or be transferred before that period, the articles will be retained for issue to recruits *free*, the recruit's clothing account being at the same time credited with the difference between the original price of the articles and that at which they were valued by the committee referred to in the last paragraph.

457. If no heir or relation applies within one year for a deceased man's effects, these effects will become State property.

Clothing to be
marked.

458. All articles of clothing and necessaries will be marked prior to issue with the man's number and the date of issue.

Clothing of
deserters.

459. On the desertion or dismissal of a man for misconduct, whether sentenced by Military or Civil Court, he forfeits all right to refund on account of clothing and necessaries, the assessed value of which will be credited either to the regimental or other fund or to the State.

460. Should a deserter take away any of his clothing, necessaries, or equipment, or do any wilful damage to them, their original value will be recovered from his surety. -

461. Men are prohibited from taking with them, on furlough or leave, any part of their uniform which has been supplied free of

cost, nor are they allowed to take away with them articles issued to them on payment, until the full value has been recovered from their pay by the usual monthly deductions.

462. Every man will be held responsible that the arms and accoutrements in his charge are always kept clean and in serviceable condition. Should any article become unserviceable through neglect, it will be replaced at his expense.

463. In all cases of loss or damage to arms and equipment, should their value exceed Rs. 20, the Commandant will assemble a Board with a view to full investigation into the cause thereof. The Board will record their opinion as to the cause of the loss or damage, and will state on whom the cost of replacing or repairing the articles is to fall. In the case of rifles and revolvers the number on the barrel as well as the regimental number of the arm, should be noted by the Board in their proceedings. The loss of a rifle or revolver should in every case lead to the trial by court-martial of the person responsible. The proceedings of the court-martial should be forwarded to the Inspecting Officer in support of the requisition for arms to replace those lost.

464. Only rifle oil should be used in cleaning rifles, but the stocks should be rubbed with linseed oil once or twice a month.* Under no circumstances is fat of any description to be used for the preservation of rifles. As cotton collects moisture, pieces of cloth should never be left inside the barrels, being likely to cause rust as well as to lead to accidents.

465. Arms and accoutrements will be marked "N.S." with the first two or three letters of the name of the State below, and with consecutive numbers from 1 upwards.

466. All arms and accoutrements will be kept, when not in use, in the bells-of-arms. Spare arms and accoutrements, and those of men absent, will remain in charge of Kote-Havildars. No man will be permitted to take any part of his arms or accoutrements with him away from the regiment, except when proceeding on duty.

467. All tents are the property of the State.

Tents.

468. All tents will be kept in the regimental store-room and will be in charge of the Assistant Commandant. Company tents should be marked with the Company number.

469. The whole of the camp equipage will be frequently pitched and aired, and will always be kept repaired, and in serviceable condition.

470. Fatigue parties will be detailed to pitch the company tents, and to assist the lascars, if necessary, in pitching and striking regimental tents.

* The oil should be well rubbed all over the stock and be allowed to remain on for four or five hours. The stock should then be well rubbed with a woollen rag covered with a piece of cotton cloth until the wood is perfectly dry. After a few applications a polish will be produced which no wet can disturb.

SECTION IX.

LINES AND BAZAARS.

- Lines.** 471. The Assistant Commandant is responsible to the Commandant for the state of the regimental lines, but officers of all ranks are required to pay strict attention to the preservation and cleanliness of their lines.
- Damage.** 472. Damage of any kind is to be at once reported, and should it be proved that it has been caused by the fault or negligence of any man in the regiment, the offender will be liable to punishment and may be ordered by the Durbar to pay for the necessary repairs.
- Married quarters.** 473. The married lines should be at some distance from the men's quarters, and unmarried men, or men whose wives are not living in the lines, are strictly prohibited from entering them on any pretence whatever.
474. No soldiers' families, or other persons not borne on the strength of the regiment, are to reside in the lines without the permission of the Commanding Officer.
- Trees.** 475. The growth of trees in the lines should be fostered and protected as much as possible.
476. No buildings of any kind will be erected without the sanction of the Durbar.
- Cooking places.** 477. Cooking must only be done in the places appointed for that purpose.
- Fire.** 478. Precautions should be taken against fire, by keeping ghurrahs constantly filled with water at certain fixed places.
- Conservancy.** 479. A sufficient number of latrines and urinals must be provided for the men of the regiment and followers, and the necessary precautions must be adopted for the maintenance of such places in a proper state of cleanliness at all times.
480. For standing camp latrines, the trench system with movable screens is strongly recommended. The trenches should be filled up every night, and new ones dug. The ground once used for this purpose should be cultivated before being again used.
- Bazaars.** 481. A flourishing and well-supplied bazaar adds to the efficiency of a regiment, as the ability to perform rapid and continued movements may often depend upon the state in which it is kept up.
482. The management of the bazaar is vested in the Assistant Commandant.
- Bunniahs.** 483. Each company should have a bunniah attached to it, who will accompany it whenever it may be detached.
484. Company bunniahs may receive a profit, not exceeding one anna in the rupee, and not less than six pies. The profit to be

settled by Commanding Officers from time to time as circumstances may render necessary. Three days' supply of provisions should, as a rule, be kept in store by the bunniahs. Butchers, vegetable sellers, tobacconists, and other vendors residing in regimental bazaars are not entitled to the authorised profit accorded to Company bunniahs.

485. Shroffs and money-lenders are prohibited in regimental bazaars.

486. The Jemādar Quartermaster is responsible that no person Chowdry. is permitted to settle in the bazaar without the sanction of the Commanding Officer, and that he reports the arrival in the bazaar of any stranger to the native officer of the day and the Assistant Commandant.

487. Before a bunniah is permitted to settle in a bazaar, he is to lodge an agreement on stamped paper binding himself not to lend money to any commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer or sepoy and to abide by the rules for regimental bazaars, contained in these Standing Orders. No complaint arising out of pecuniary transactions forbidden by these orders is to be attended to by Commanding Officers.

488. A price-current will be published in the bazaar daily. All Price-current. credit accounts are to be settled at that rate. The chowdry is responsible for the correctness of the weights and of the price-current, the good quality of all supplies, and the cleanliness of the bazaar and its vicinity.

489. Regimental bunniahs are not to give credit to anyone Credit. borne on the roll of the regiment beyond the amount which may be laid down by the Commanding Officer: no claims of older date than the month for which pay is due will be attended to, and the bunniahs will give a receipt in full of all demands every pay day. Regimental bunniahs are on no account to be taken on field service.

490. The chowdry and the assistant chowdry who will accom- Issue of rations on service pany a regiment into the field are to be employed in the taking over and distribution to the companies of the rations supplied by the Commissariat Department; in which duty as well as in the further sub-division of rations to the men, they may be assisted by the company orderlies, to be detailed for this purpose whenever considered necessary by Commanding Officers.

491. Commanding Officers of regiments are to encourage, as far as practicable, both officers and men to deal only with their own bazaar people; as well when at large stations, where there may be a choice of markets, as in detached and remote situations, or in camp.

492. The supplies in the various shops will be inspected daily by Inspection of bazars. the orderly officer, who should be accompanied in his rounds by the regimental chowdry. Should anything be disapproved of, a report will be made to the Assistant Commanding Officer, for the information of the Commanding Officer, who will order the assembly of a committee to inspect the articles complained of; those condemned

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as unfit for food will be destroyed, and those shown to be of inferior quality confiscated and sold for the benefit of the regimental fund, the vendor being fined in both cases.

Disputes with
shopkeepers.

493. All disputes with bunniahs and other vendors will be settled by punchayet.

494. Commanding Officers of corps will consider it their particular duty to call upon the chowdries for a monthly, or more frequent, report of the state of their bazaars, and they will use their influence to prevent any just dues being withheld from the bunniahs or others; as also to prevent any credit being given, except on the condition of their accounts being settled and paid on the issue of pay for the month in which the debts are contracted. All such credit is to be strictly confined to the supply of a daily ration of food per man, and grain for officers' cattle. Bunniahs and others guilty of disobedience of these orders are to be punished.

Accounts to
be settled
monthly.

495. Company bunniahs will make up their accounts every month, with all ranks, before pay day, and will attend with their books at the place and time fixed for the issue of pay.

Octroi.

495(b). No octroi duty is levied on articles of food brought by men from outside for their own personal use, but if any portion of it is sold the vendor is liable to punishment.

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MARCHES AND ENCAMPMENTS.

496. There is no time when a regiment requires stricter discipline than on the line of march. Marches.

497. The attention of all officers should be given to prevent straggling, and to check ill-treatment of villagers and injury to crops. All followers infringing the regulations should be at once brought before the Commanding Officer to be summarily dealt with. Discipline.

498. It will be the special duty of the Assistant Commandant to see that all supplies are paid for, and receipts taken before the regiment moves off the camping ground. Supplies.

499. The Assistant Commandant, as well as the orderly officer, will visit the bazaar daily to see that no just cause of complaint exists on the part of the contractors or others attending with supplies. Bazaar.

500. A russud-guard, with the camp colourmen,* and a proportion of the sweepers of the regiment will always precede the regiment by one day. It will be under the command of an officer, who will be either the officer for duty on arrival at the next camp, or an officer specially selected with reference to his temper, discretion, and other necessary qualifications, who may be appointed for the whole march. In addition to receiving full instructions for his conduct, he is to be warned that he will be held responsible for any of the party under his command misconducting themselves. It will also be his duty to prevent any disturbance taking place in the villages in which supplies are collected, and to afford every protection to the people bringing them. He will inspect the supplies collected by the civil authorities, and ascertain whether they are of good quality and in the quantities indented for. He will also obtain a price-current duly stamped from the civil officer, and deliver it to the Commanding Officer. Duties of russud-guard.

501. The russud-guard will consist of one man per company, and one or two non-commissioned officers: they will be employed in camp as sentries over the stores, and will wear waist-belt and bayonet, and carry canes. They will check all unruly soldiers and followers, and will at once make prisoners of any who are detected taking supplies forcibly.

502. The sweepers who precede the regiment will prepare latrine trenches at the new encampment in such position as may be pointed out by the officer in command of the russud guard.

* Lascars or khalasies.

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- Conservancy.** 503. Latrines are to be dug, 120 yards from the flank of the camp and in echelon with it, and never when it can be avoided either directly in front or rear of the camp.
504. Two latrines, each measuring two feet in width, two feet in depth and fifty feet in length, will be dug,—one for the troops, and one for the followers.
505. If the ground is not suitable for digging trenches, a space of ground will be allotted for latrine purposes and sweepers detailed to look after it, if necessary. On no account whatever is ground in the neighbourhood of the water-supply to be used for latrine purposes.
506. A flag * will be put up to indicate the position of latrines, and the sentries on the flanks of the camp must see that the men make use of them.
- Cooks.** 507. Regimental langries should precede the regiment by a few hours to obtain fuel and light fires.
- Weekly halts.** 508. Troops marching under ordinary circumstances will halt one day in every seven.
- Hours for marching.** 509. The hour of departure each day will depend on the climate, time of year, and the length of the march. It is desirable to get over the march as early as possible in order to give time for pitching camp, cooking, etc., but the men's rest should not be unnecessarily disturbed by starting too early.
- Halts.** 510. A short halt of from five minutes to a quarter of an hour should be made half an hour after starting, and afterwards for five minutes at the end of each hour.
- Pace.** 511. The head of each company must always march at an even pace; the pace must be somewhat checked when going down hill, and on regaining level ground after an ascent, so as to allow those in rear to close up without hurrying.
512. In hot or dusty weather each company should march in open order, and with an interval of from 10 to 50 yards between companies, for the purpose of ensuring a free circulation of air through the column, and of allowing the dust raised by the company in front to blow aside.
- Guards.** 513. The quarter-guard, which will march immediately in rear of the regiment, will have charge of the treasure chests and any prisoners there may be.
514. Advanced and rear guards will always be detailed. The rear-guard will examine the ground after the regiment has marched to see that nothing has been left behind, and when no encampment conservancy establishment is maintained, the Officer Commanding it is responsible that the encamping ground is cleaned up and latrines filled in.
- Rear guard.** 515. The rear-guard must never allow stragglers or baggage to fall in rear of it on the line of march, and must afford assistance in re-loading animals which have thrown their loads.

* Latrine flags should be of yellow bunting, 3' x 2' with a black disc, 9" diameter, in the centro.

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516. A baggage-guard of such strength as may be ordered, or deemed necessary, will always be detailed under command of an officer. The men composing it will, during a march, be distributed so as to ensure the most effectual protection to the baggage. They will on no account be allowed to ride or to place their arms and accoutrements on the carts or transport animals, and must always assist in re-loading such animals as may have thrown their loads.*

Baggage-guard.

517. On ordinary marches to camps of instruction troops and followers will be allowed baggage according to the following scale, transport for which will be provided by the State :—

Scale of baggage.

Commanding Officer	2 maunds.
Other Mounted Officers	1½ „
Company Officers	1 maund.
Non-Commissioned Officers	30 seers.
Sepoys	20 „
Followers	5 „

Any extra transport required must be arranged and paid for privately. During the cold season, i.e., 1st November to 28th February, free conveyance for baggage on the above scale, and during the remainder of the year on half the above scale, will be allowed to troops and authorized followers when attending rifle meetings and classes of instruction.

Extra transport.

518. For furniture, books, tent, etc., for the Regimental Office, Office. 10 maunds will be allowed.

519. A mule will always be detailed to carry the armourers' tool chests

Armourers' tools.

520. Entrenching tools when accompanying the regiment will also be carried on mules.

Entrenching tools.

521. Tents, as detailed in the Equipment Tables, will be carried at the expense of the State in peace time as well as on active service.†

Camp equipage.

522. For Field Service, the scale of baggage is shown in the Equipment Tables, and no extra baggage will be allowed.

523. The baggage of non-commissioned officers and men will be firmly tied up in their durries, and must be marked so that the men can readily distinguish their own bundles.

Kits to be marked.

524. On the line of march the men of each company will be divided into three parties in proportion of 2, 2, 1; the first and second parties will be told off to load and unload the tents and baggage belonging to their own companies, while the third party will be detailed for the same duties with the ammunition, guard tents, mounted officers' tents, regimental stores, and everything not in company charge.

Distribution for fatigue.

525. The normal order of march for the transport of a regiment moving *singly* is as follows, subject to such alterations as may be

Transport.

* Officers' batmen will always form part of the baggage-guard.

† Conveyance for horses and tents will only be provided when the prior sanction of the Inspector-General thereto has been obtained, except in the case of officers attending musketry school, when freight will be passed without reference.

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considered necessary by the Officer Commanding to suit particular cases:—

- 1st.—Reserve ammunition (both 1st and 2nd).
- 2nd.—Water mules.
- 3rd.—Signalling equipment.
- 4th.—Entrenching tools.
- 5th.—Field stretchers and regimental ambulance transport.
- 6th.—Cooking utensils.
- 7th.—Tents.
- 8th.—Kits.
- 9th.—Supplies.
- 10th.—Spare animals.

Ammunition. 526. On service if the second reserve of ammunition is not to accompany the regiment, but to march with the baggage, it should precede *all* other baggage.

527. In the march of a brigade the first five items usually follow immediately in rear of each regiment.

Road to be kept clear. 528. Animals throwing their loads or otherwise becoming disabled are on no account to be allowed to remain in the roadway, but must be immediately cleared off to one side, and the loads be then adjusted, so that animals coming on in rear may not be stopped.

529. All cases of over-loading, or of bad loading, and also any cases of sepoys, or followers riding on the transport animals, are to be reported to the Commanding Officer.

Followers. 530. Followers of every description should be kept on the road and not be allowed to halt when once the march has commenced, otherwise they are apt to stay in search of water, etc., and on field service to get cut up.

Baggage and rear guard. 531. The following points require the special attention of officers on baggage and rear guards:—

- 1st.—That all sepoys of the baggage guard be instructed that it is their duty to replace fallen or displaced loads, and not to leave this work to be performed by the rear guard only.
- 2nd.—That sepoys and transport followers be not permitted to over-drive baggage animals; thus in the case of mules, drivers dragging the leading rope, so that some of the animals have to travel with outstretched necks, causes serious injury and should be checked at once; in fact, the slowest mule should always be the leading one.
- 3rd.—That the baggage animals are not tied in long strings. Each driver should lead or drive his own animals, and these, when passing over difficult ground, should be unfastened, if necessary, and the animals allowed to get over the difficult ground by themselves instead of being dragged along by being tied to other animals.

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4th.—That spare animals be only used to replace casualties and not otherwise loaded or ridden.

532. The Officer Commanding the rear-guard will, on arrival in camp, report fully to the Commanding Officer all that has occurred during his tour of duty.

533. The camp will be laid out by the kalasies, assisted by a fatigue party, under a non-commissioned officer. If it has not gone on to the new ground over night, this party will on approaching the encamping ground come up quickly to the head of the advanced guard. Laying out

534. Camps are not to be pitched on ground where cholera has shown itself in a preceding corps. Choice of grounds.

535. Cultivated lands must not be used for the encampment of troops.

536. The non-commissioned officer in charge of the camp colourmen and kalasies assisted by two sepoys as markers will take up the ground for the front line of the camp by pacing. Each flank will be marked by a camp colour, or by any other means at hand. The depths to the cross streets will be paced and marked.

537. The following points must be strictly observed:—

- (a) That the quarter-guard is in the centre of the camp.
- (b) That the cross streets are 10 paces wide.
- (c) That the company tents are pitched along the perimeter of camp with such intervals as may be ordered.

538. As the regiment approaches the camp ground a mounted officer will gallop on to ascertain its position and will then return to the regiment and guide it to its ground. The regiment will be formed up in column on its parade ground and the Assistant Commandant will proceed with the detailed allotment and marking out of the camp.

539. On the regiment having formed up on the camping ground the camp and regimental guards will be at once mounted. By day a quarter-guard only will be necessary, at night-fall a rear guard, a hospital guard, and, if required, flank guards will be added. Guards.

540. Sentries with canes will be posted on the flanks of the camp during the day to prevent nuisances being committed anywhere except in the authorised places, and to stop strangers from entering the camp. They will be posted on the arrival of the regiment and withdrawn when replaced by the night guards.

541. On field service and at camps of instruction a bugler will be detailed to take up all calls sounded from the camp headquarters. All other buglers will join their companies. Buglers.

542. The orderlies for the day will be made acquainted with the position of the head-quarters camps.

543. Arms will then be piled and accoutrements taken off.

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Latrines and water.

544. The position of the latrines and water-supply should then be pointed out to the men and strict orders issued against men easing themselves in, or near the camp; men doing so should be invariably punished.

Fatigue parties.

545. The men will be told off in squads for the tents and be detailed for the requisite tent-pitching and fatigue parties; they will then be allowed to sit down until the carts and baggage animals arrive. These should be brought up from the rear of the camp, and by the streets when possible.

546. The tents will be unloaded first, the carts and animals being at once moved away to the place assigned to them at the rear of the camp.

547. The tents will be pitched as quickly as possible, being raised simultaneously by sound of bugle.

548. The other baggage will then be unloaded.

549. Officers commanding companies will examine the tents to see that they are properly pitched and will then order the arms, accoutrements and blankets to be brought in. A trench will be dug round each tent with a proper drain to carry off the water should it rain.

Information to be given in orders.

550. The following information should be detailed in orders:—

(a) The hours at which tattoo and *reveillé* (or the rouse) will be sounded, and for afternoon roll-call.

(b) The hour when rations will be issued (if on field service).

(c) The position of camp head-quarters (when encamped with other troops).

(d) Positions of the bazaar, post and telegraph offices.

Roll-call.

551. Company officers should carefully examine the arms, boots* and feet of their men at roll-call every evening. It is very important to keep all three in good and serviceable condition.

552. Commanding Officers must take measures to prevent injury to trees on road-sides and at encamping grounds, trespass on forest preserves, and injury to crops in the vicinity of the camp.

Sanitary precautions.

553. The Assistant Commandant is responsible that the strictest attention is paid to order and cleanliness in the camp, and that the regulations regarding conservancy and sanitary matters are obeyed.

554. In the case of standing camps, the latrine trenches will be filled up, and new ones dug parallel to them, every day.

555. All blankets, clothes, etc., should be spread out to air, and all arms, straw, etc., removed to allow of the ground covered by the tents being swept clean and left exposed to the sun and wind.

556. If troops remain more than one night in camp the sides and flaps of the tents should be rolled up the first thing every

* Boots should be occasionally rubbed with castor-oil to supple the leather.

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morning to admit a free ingress of air, and be kept up for at least an hour.

557. No lights, except in lanterns, and no smoking should be allowed in a tent. Lights.

558. At night and in rainy weather, the tent ropes should be slackened to prevent the tent pegs being drawn or the tent poles from breaking. Precautions at night.

559. In wet weather company officers should personally examine the ground on which their companies are encamped and see that the drains are so constructed as to carry off the water freely.

560. Foraging and fatigue parties employed in collecting supplies, carrying rations, etc., when exceeding twenty men, and required to march any distance from camp, are to be under the command of an officer. Foraging parties.

561. No traffic of any kind should be allowed along the front of the camp, or through the tents. All carts and animals should pass to the centre by one of the roads.

562. Any one leaving camp after dark will be required to give his name to the nearest police or other sentry both going and returning: if he fails to do so, he will be made a prisoner.

563. Every encouragement is to be given to the inhabitants of the country to supply the camp bazaar, especially on active service. Any sepoy ill-using, molesting or attempting to defraud them is to be punished. All persons coming to sell articles of any kind must be confined to the bazaar and not be allowed to wander about the camp. Bazaar.

564. The hour for *reveillé* (or the rouse) is named in orders, and it is very desirable that the camp should not be disturbed one moment sooner than is necessary. The practice of knocking tent pegs to loosen them, and of packing up their kits, which sepoys in their desire to appear smart, often resort to, should never be allowed. No man should stir or any noise be made until the *reveillé* (or rouse) is sounded. Striking camp.

565. The moment the *reveillé* (or rouse) is sounded, which will usually be an hour before the assembly on parade, kits will be packed up, and with the arms and accoutrements placed outside the tents. Transport animals will be saddled and moved up from the rear, by the streets, to the tents to which they are allotted. Fatigue parties (which should be told off over night) will be paraded and marched off to strike the officers' and hospital tents, and to load them, together with the ammunition and other stores, etc. Tents will be struck simultaneously by sound of bugle and be packed and loaded, the kits will be then loaded.

566. The "dress" will sound fifteen minutes before the "fall in," by which time the camp should be struck and all animals and carts loaded.

567. A mounted officer should ride over the ground to see that nothing is left behind, that the latrines have been filled in and all

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rubbish burnt or buried. The latrines should not be filled in too soon.

Precautions
against the
theft of arms.

568. All rifles will be secured to the tent poles, by a chain which will be passed through the trigger guards and locked.

569. A non-commissioned officer will be placed in charge of each tent, and he will be responsible that the tent is never left unoccupied whilst arms are inside.

SECTION XI.

TRANSPORT.

570. Regimental transport will be organised in troops and divisions as under, the whole being under the charge of the senior Assistant Commandants of the regiment :—

4 troops and 8 divisions.

Establishment.

571. The following will be the establishment for regimental transport :—

Detail.	Eight Com- panies.
1 Ressaldar	1
1 Jemadar per troop	4
1 Duffadar per division	8
1 Sardar driver per division	8
1 driver per 3 saddle animals	105
1 „ „ 2 draught animals	
1 Salutri per regiment	1
1 Nalbund per 2 troops	2
1 Moehi per 2 troops	2
1 Bhistic per 2 troops	2
1 Sweeper per 2 troops	2
1 Munshi	1

572. Every member of the transport establishment will be medically examined and must sign an agreement to go wherever ordered.

Duties.

573. The Assistant Commandant will be responsible to the Commandant for all matters concerning the regimental transport, and is answerable that the animals, pack-saddlery and line gear is always kept in serviceable condition. He will inspect the lines at least three times a week, and oftener if possible, and will see that the Ressaldar, Jemadar and Duffadar are carrying out their duties; and that the sanitation of the lines is properly attended to. All matters concerning the regimental transport will be referred to him first before being laid before the Commandant.

574. *Ressaldar*.—The Ressaldar is responsible to the Assistant Commandant for all matters connected with the regimental

transport. He will inspect the lines and animals daily and hold an inspection of stripped saddles and line gear once a week. All deficiencies and damages will be brought by him to the notice of the Assistant Commandant. He will see that the stable management, as detailed herein, is correctly carried out. He will make preliminary enquiries into all complaints and applications made by, and charges made against the men, before reporting them to the Assistant Commandant. He will be responsible to the Assistant Commandant that the books and returns hereafter enumerated are correctly kept, and that the pay documents are correctly prepared.

575. *Jemadars* are responsible to the *Ressaldar* for the efficiency of their troops. They will attend morning and evening stables, examine the grain and grass and such ponies as have been shod the previous day. They will see any pony reported to be sick and at once send it to the sick lines if necessary. They will inspect the pack-saddlery and line gear of their troops once a week, on Saturdays, on which occasion the drivers will parade in uniform. They must take care to be readily accessible to the men of their troops and to promptly enquire into any case affecting them, referring it, if necessary, to the *Ressaldar*. They will always proceed with their troops, if detached for duty. They must make themselves acquainted with every man and animal in their troops, and bring to the notice of the *Ressaldar* anything that might contribute to their efficiency and comfort. They will keep the duty roster of their troops and inspect all men and animals, and see that the latter are properly saddled before going out to work. They will see that their division *Duffadars* carry out their duties.

576. *Duffadars* are in charge of the divisions of a troop, and are directly responsible to the *Jemadar* for the efficiency of the men, animals and equipment of their divisions. They will daily inspect every animal in their divisions, examine its back, see to its hoofs, and superintend the weighing out of its grain and grass ration. They will invariably be present at the stable hours and see that the animals get their full allowance of grass, and that they are properly picketed. They will every evening inspect the pack-saddlery, chahis and line gear of their animals, and send articles requiring repairs to the *mochi*. They will proceed on command with their divisions.

577. *Sardar-drivers* in addition to their ordinary duties as drivers will assist the *Duffadar* of their divisions as required. If less than a division is detached a *Sardar-driver* will proceed in charge and will be held responsible for the welfare of the men and animals.

578. *Drivers*.—Each driver will have charge of three animals, and their equipment, for the condition and care of which he will be held responsible. A quarter of an hour before morning stable time all drivers will parade to receive from the *Duffadar* of their divisions the grain and grass ration for their animals. All the leather work in the equipment will once a week be washed with soft soap and afterwards rubbed with dubbing.

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579. *Salutri or Veterinary Assistant*.—The sick lines are under charge of the salutri or veterinary assistant who is responsible for their proper management, and for the due care of the medicines, instruments and stores placed under his charge. No animal will be admitted into, or removed from, the sick lines without his sanction, and he is responsible that no animal is retained in the sick lines that should be at work.

580. He will keep a vernacular register of all animals admitted into the sick lines, on the following form :—

Animal's No.	Mule or pony.	Troop.	Disease.	Treatment.	Date of admission.	Date of discharge.	REMARKS.

581. He will himself geld all entire animals belonging to or bought for the regimental transport

582. He will make himself acquainted with the age, constitution, defects and general qualities of every animal in the regimental transport.

583. Veterinary medicines, stores and instruments will be supplied by the State.

584. *Nalbands* will work under the superintendence of the salutri or veterinary assistant and will assist in the sick lines.

585. *All ranks*.—It should be impressed on all ranks that implicit obedience to orders of superiors is absolutely necessary. Any disobedience or neglect will lead to the offender being punished or dismissed. Drivers wishing to make any complaint or application should in the first place address the Duffadar of their division.

Pay.

586. The monthly pay of the different ranks of the establishment will be as follows :—

	R
Drivers	6
Sardar-drivers	7
Duffadar-drivers	8
Jemadar-drivers	10
Ressaldar-drivers	25 to 35.
Nalbands	Local rates.
Salutri or Veterinary Assistant	15 to 25

587. The munshi will receive Rs 5 per mensem in addition to his pay as a driver.

588. Mochis and bhistis will receive the same rates of pay as the same class of regimental follower.

Clothing.

589. Transport followers will receive the following uniform in peace time, free :—

1 khaki blouse, to last two years.
1 leather belt, to last six years.
1 pair shoes, to last one year.
1 puggie, to last one year.

1 pair khaki knickerbockers to last two years.
1 pair putties to last one year.

On service they will receive the following clothing, viz. :—

1 Warm coat.
1 Pair warm pyjamas.
1 Havresack.

1 Water tin.
1 Blanket.
1 Dhurri.
2 Pairs warm socks.

590. Sardar-drivers will wear a chevron of one bar, Duffadars of three bars and Jemadars of three bars surmounted by a crown. The Ressaldar will wear a sword and Sam Browne belt.

591. Jemadars and Duffadars will always carry a driver's whip on duty.

Stable Management.

592. The stable hours should be one hour in the morning and half hour in the afternoon—the particular time being fixed with reference to the season of the year.

593. The animals should be fed three times a day, at day-break, noon, and sunset. Grass should be placed before them all day long, and Duffadars before retiring for the night should see that each animal is provided with sufficient to last for the night.

594. Watering should take place twice daily during the cold season—at 10 A.M. and 3 P.M.; during the hot weather three times daily—at 7 A.M., noon, and 4 P.M. On no account is an animal to be watered immediately after receiving a feed of grain.

595. Saddlery must never be taken off the animals in less than 20 minutes after they come in from work, and then the animals should be briskly hand-rubbed.

596. Mules and ponies will not be shod unless used for draught work, and then generally only on the fore-feet. Animals that are shod will be re-shod or their shoes removed at least once a month.

597. Mules' and ponies' feet must never be washed without the permission of Troop Jemadars; all that is required is that the ground under their feet shall be kept clean and sweet, and that their hoofs should be examined daily and cleaned out with a hoof picker.

Transport.

Section A.

598. The following is the grain ration for a mule or pony:—

Grain	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 seers.
Grass, dry	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 "
Salt	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.

599. Jhools should be worn as follows:—In summer, in the day time only over the loins. In the winter during the night fastened across the chest.

600. The fore and hind-foot shackles should be constantly changed from foot to foot.

601. A block of rock-salt should be kept near each animal so that it can lick it at any time. This is particularly necessary when the grass issued is very dry.

602. Animals should never be washed without the permission of the Troop Jemadar which will only be given when the weather is warm and there is little wind. Tails and docks should be washed at least every third day. Manes will always be hogged close.

603. Line sentries should always be mounted during the night in such proportion as may be necessary. Their duties, besides the prevention of thefts, is to see that the animals are properly clothed, that they have sufficient grass, do not get loose, or that if taken ill during the night they are at once sent to the sick lines.

604. Animals that are not employed during the day will be taken out for an hour's walk in the morning before being watered.

Discipline.

605. For discipline the transport followers are under the orders of the Commandant of the regiment, to whom all serious offences will be reported.

606. They are subject to the following punishments: dismissal, imprisonment, confinement to the lines, extra stables, and extra inspection parades of equipment. Jemadars and Duffadars are liable to reduction to the rank of driver, but not to the above punishments.

607. Dismissal, imprisonment (three days) and confinement to lines over ten days and up to fifteen days are only awardable by Officer Commanding, and a sentence of dismissal must be confirmed by higher authority.

The Assistant Commandant may award—

Ten days' confinement to the lines with extra stables.

Extra stables, not exceeding half an hour at a time.

Extra inspection parades of equipment.

The Ressaldar may award—

Three days' confinement to the lines with extra stables.

Extra stables, not exceeding half an hour at a time.

Extra inspection parades of equipment.

Jemadars may award—

Extra stables not exceeding half an hour at a time.

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE

Section XI.

Transport.

608. Drivers sentenced to confinement to the lines will be employed during such confinement for one hour morning and evening in cleaning the animals and saddlery of men who are sick or absent.

Leave and Furlough.

609. Leave and furlough will be granted to transport followers by the Commandant on the recommendation of the Ressaldar and Assistant Commandant, provided the applicant can arrange for the proper performance of his duties during his absence. Leave should not, as a rule, exceed one month or furlough two months, and not more than 15 per cent. of the whole establishment must be allowed to go away at one time. No one man must be allowed to take charge of more than 6 animals at a time.

Animals.

610. Only mules and ponies, and only such as are either geldings or mares, will be included in the regimental transport: they will be branded on joining on the near side of the neck with the initial letter of the State, the letter T and the register number thus: $\frac{U. T.}{232}$. Letters and figures to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

611. The number of animals required and the proportion of obligatory mules, are shown below (see Table X, Field Service, Equipment Tables). The more mules there are in the regimental transport the better:—

Corps.	Ponies or mules.	Carts.	REMARKS.
Regiment of 8 companies	252	75	

612. Transport animals may be employed during peace time in any suitable work, provided they are not over-worked, and are fed regularly and with the quantities laid down. If not on command transport animals employed during the day will be brought back to the lines before dark and inspected by the Jemadar of the troop to which they belong. As far as possible drivers will always accompany their own animals on any work on which employed. No animal that is galled, lame or sick will be permitted to leave the lines.

613. Any ill-treatment of animals while at work will immediately be brought to the notice of the Commandant through the Assistant Commandant by the Ressaldar for the information of the Durbar.

Transport.

Section XI.

Pack-saddlery.

614. A complete set of pack-saddlery according to the following list should be maintained for every mule on the strength of the regimental transport. Two ounces dubbing for cleaning will be allowed weekly for each set of pack saddlery and monthly for each collar headstall of mules with chahi saddles:—

1. Bit, bridoon, with head and rein	1 per animal.
2. Collar, headstall, with browband, eyefringe and throat lash.	1 " "
3. Pack-saddle, G. S., with pads and straps, metre girth.	1 " "
4. Breeching	1 " "
5. Crupper with dock	1 " "
6. Breastpiece	1 " "
7. Loading ropes, pairs	2 " "
8. Tarpaulins	1 per 3 pack-saddles.

615. In addition to the above a proportion of chahis as used by the Cavalry grass-cutters of the State Cavalry will be maintained for bringing in grass. Each pony will be supplied with a chahi as used by the Cavalry grass-cutters of the State Cavalry, a pair of loading nets, and the bit and collar headstall shown above (1 and 2).

Line Gear.

616. The following scale of line gear will be maintained for regimental transport:—

Feeding bag	1 per animal.
Fore shackle and chain.	1 " "
Hind-foot shackle and chain	1 " "
Jhool	1 " "
Iron pegs	2 " "
Canvas buckets	1 per 3 animals or per pair of harness.
Brush	1 " " " "
Curry comb.	1 " " " "
Hoof picker	1 " " " "
Sickle	1 " " " "
Iron hammer	1 per transport division.
Line rope for marking out lines	1 " " "
Basket	1 " " "
Broom	1 " " "

In addition to the above the following will be maintained for each transport cart:—

Swingle bar	1 per cart.
Grease box	1 " "
Forage net	1 " "
Cart rope	1 " "
Tarpaulin	1 " "
Pair of traces	1 " "
Do. reins	1 " "
Whip	1 " "
Wrench	1 " "

617. Ten per cent. spare line gear should always be kept in hand.

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE

Section XI.

Transport.

Books. —

618. The following books will be kept up by the Ressaldar.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) Order book | } On the same forms and in the same manner as described in Section XV, Standing Orders. |
| (b) Long roll. | |
| (c) General defaulter's book. | |
| (d) Sheet rolls. | |
| (e) Pay sheets. | |
| (f) Daily state of establishment. | |
| (g) Daily state of transport animals, on the following form :— | |

Date.	Establishment.	PRESENT.		ON COMMAND.						Short of strength.	REMARKS.
		Fit	Sick	at	nt	at	at	nt	nt		
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
etc.											

(b) Register of transport animals, in the following form :—

Register No.	Pony or mule.	Sex.	Colour.	Age when purchased.	Date of purchase.	Price paid.	REMARKS.

Orders for the line of march.

619. As the efficiency of transport animals depends on the care bestowed on them on the line of march, particular attention should be paid to the following points :—

- 1st.—That they are properly watered and fed daily (see stable duties further on).
- 2nd.—That their gear is well fitted.
- 3rd.—That the animals are not allowed to carry more weight than the loads allotted to them.
- 4th.—That in carrying these weights animals are not to be driven or disturbed more than the actual duty demands.

Transport.

Section XI.

620. To carry out the above effectually the Ressaldar must personally see that the stable duties are properly attended to.

621. Although gear may be properly fitted at the commencement of the march, if not constantly supervised, it becomes changed through the drivers saddling up in the dark. The best plan, even though the gear is marked with the animal's number, is to give each driver three animals of as nearly as possible the same size, so that in the event of any article getting changed, it is not so likely to cause damage.

622. The Ressaldar must carefully notice all loads daily, and if any appear to be over weight, he will have such loads taken to the quarter-guard on arrival and weighed. The owners of any loads found to be over weight will be reported by him to the Assistant Commandant.

623. Animals should be told off to their different loads the day before the first march, and carry the same throughout. No animals are to be taken by the companies before *reveillé* sounds, and then as soon as they are loaded up they should march away,* as it is very tiring for animals to stand about loaded. Animals marching should be kept at a regular and steady pace throughout, the slowest of the three animals always being put in front.

Stable duties on the march.

624. Immediately on arrival in camp, the animals will discharge their loads at the appointed spots. Girths will then be loosened, and the animals taken to water and then to their lines.

625. While the animals are being watered, Jemadars and Duffadars will lay out the lines for the troops. The lines should be marked out in the position shown in the diagram in Appendix I, Standing Orders. Animals will be picketed in troops if space admits of it; if not, in divisions. By giving the animals plenty of space less accidents from bites and kicks are caused.

626. As soon as the lines are marked out, Jemadars will draw the ration of grain and fodder for their troops for the day. A little fodder should be given as soon as possible to the animals, to keep them quiet whilst being groomed.

627. As soon as the animals are picketed, all girths are loosened, breast-pieces, breechings and cruppers removed and placed on the saddles. The driver will then swab out the animals' nostrils with a wet rag, clean the eyes and sponge out the doeks. The collars are then removed one at a time and the heads groomed and the collars replaced; the legs are then groomed. This done, if the animals are cool the saddles are removed, one at a time, and the bodies groomed. The curry-comb is never to be applied to the back of an animal, the brush alone is to be used. The hoofs should then be picketed out clean and brushed.

* On service special orders as to the order of march of transport animals will be issued.

628. The animals are now fed with one third of the grain ration and one-third of the fodder ration.

629. Saddles on being removed from the animals' backs should be placed on their pommels in rear of the animals to which they belong, the pads being exposed to the sun so that they may dry readily. When dry the saddle lining should be beaten and brushed, harness rubbed, and then packed up in each driver's tarpaulin, those articles that require repair being left out.

630. As soon as the animals have been groomed, the Ressaldar, accompanied by the salutri or veterinary assistant, will personally inspect every animal and its saddlery. Any animal that is galled will be taken out and placed in the sick lines, being replaced from the percentage of spare animals.

The stuffing of the saddles of any animal that may have been galled is to be taken out, picked and replaced in such a manner as to guard against its becoming galled again in the same place.

631. The spare animals are never to be worked except to replace animals that have become unfit or require resting.

632. The moehis are now to be set to work to execute any repairs to saddlery, etc, that may be necessary.

633. When the animals have been fed, the drivers may be dismissed to get their food, one driver per troop, however, being detailed as sentry over the animals.

634. At 3-30 P.M. or later, according to season, the animals are taken to water: on return from water they are groomed again for about half an hour. When this has been done they are fed with one-third of the grain ration and the remaining two-thirds of the fodder ration.

635. Animals are now clothed, made secure, and sentries set for the night.

636. One and-a-quarter hours before *revellé* animals are taken to water, and on return are fed with the remaining one-third of the grain ration in their nosebags. They will then be saddled with slack girths, and all gear packed up except 1 picketing peg.

637. On *revillé* sounding the girths are tightened up and the animals are taken over to the companies.

Instruction in transport duties.

638. All recruits on completion of their drills and musketry will be put through a course of instruction in transport loading prior to joining the ranks. They will be taught to pack and load kits, tents ammunition boxes, entrenching tools, spare arms, kajawahs and cooking pots.

639. All non-commissioned officers and men after having once been put through a thorough course of instruction as laid down for recruits, will be required to go through a short course of the same annually with their companies.

640. If the battalion has not had occasion to march during the year, it will perform a route march of not less than 10 miles at least twice during the cold season, with baggage, etc., on service scale as laid down in the Field Service Equipment Tables.

Section XII.

Followers.

SECTION XII.

FOLLOWERS.

Followers.

641. Followers, including hospital and transport followers, will be entertained in the proportion sanctioned by the State. Should any increase be found necessary in the scale of followers, special application will be made to the Durbar. All followers must, at the time they are entertained, sign an agreement to accompany the regiment anywhere required, and must be passed as medically fit for active service. The employment of followers as private servants is strictly prohibited.

Regimental followers.

642. Followers are of two classes, viz., Public and Private.

(a) Public followers:—

Transport followers.

Regimental followers.

Clerk.

Mutsuddi.

Mohorir.

Schoolmaster.

Pujari.

Cooks.

Khallasi.

Carpenter.

Mistri.

Parbers.

Dhobies.

Bhisties.

Chowkidar.

Mochi.

Syce.

Sweepers.

Hospital followers.

(b) Private followers:—

All officers' private servants.

Mochi.

643. The mochis * will execute all repairs to accoutrements, and on service to the men's boots and shoes.

Lascars.

644. The lascar's duties are connected with the care of ammunition, clothing, camp equipage, and any other stores in regimental charge. They should be experienced in pitching tents, and on the march will precede the regiment as camp colormen. (Paragraph 500).

645. Regimental followers are under the immediate control of the Jemadar Quartermaster, who will be arranged for the efficient performance of their duties, under the general supervision of the Junior Assistant Commandant.

Company followers.

646. The company followers are—

Bhistis	.	.	.	.	.	2	per company.
Cooks (langries)	.	.	.	.	.	2	" "
Sweepers	.	.	.	.	.	1	" "
Barbers	.	.	.	.	.	1	" "
Dhobies	.	.	.	.	.	2	" "

647. On service a mule, carrying a pair of pakhals, will be placed in charge of the bhisties of each company.

* It is recommended that one, if not both, of the mochis should be sent for a course of instruction to Messrs. Cooper, Allen & Co.'s factory at Cawnpore.

Followers.

Section XII.

648. The sweepers will be charged with the cleanliness and sanitary arrangements of the lines or regimental camp. Sweepers.

649. The establishments and duties of the transport and hospital followers are detailed in Sections XI and XVII.

650. On a follower absenting himself without leave and remaining absent for three days, the Commanding Officer will report to the Staff Officer and obtain sanction to entertain a temporary substitute. Should he remain absent for more than sixty days, sanction will be obtained to his name being struck off and another man being entertained in his place.

651. The punishments to which followers are amenable are laid down in Section "Punishment for Crime."

SECTION XIII.

HOLIDAYS, LEAVE AND FURLOUGH.

Holidays.

652. Thursday and Sunday in each week will be considered as holidays for the troops.

653. The following holidays on account of religious festivals will be granted :—

<i>Hindus.</i> —Holi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 days.
Gangor	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 "
Tij	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3 "
<i>Mussalmans.</i> —Shabrat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 "
Id-ul-Fitar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 day.
Id-ul-Zuha	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 days.
Mohurruum	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2 "
Chahar-shumina	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1 day.

It must be distinctly understood that this leave does not exempt from roll-calls or from duties, if necessary.

654. The Commandant is entitled to grant one month's furlough and two periods of 8 days' leave yearly to every officer, non-commissioned officer and sepoy who have two years' service.

655. A man may be permitted to accumulate all or any of these periods, but no man taking short leave, may afterwards extend it to furlough without rejoining first at the expiration of his leave.

656. Furlough may be given to five officers at a time and at the rate of 15 per cent. at one time to non-commissioned officers and men and short leave at the rate of 5 per cent. The Commanding Officer may at his own discretion grant leave to the extent of eight days (to be deducted from the annual amount granted) in emergent cases, in excess of these numbers, but must not allow the number of nights in bed of officers and non-commissioned officers to be reduced below three or of sepoy to be reduced below four.

657. For deaths the following amount of leave may be granted by the Commandant, *viz.* :—

For death of wife	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	} 15 days.
father	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
mother	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
all other near relatives	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8 "

This leave will not be deducted from the yearly amount allowed.

658. Leave, except as above detailed, can only be granted with the sanction of the Staff Officer.

659. Leave to attend Civil Courts may be granted by the Commandant to such extent as may be required, but only after due and careful enquiry, and certificates must be obtained from the person holding the court showing the dates on which the case commenced and ended.

Holidays, Leave and Furlough.

Section XIII.

660. Sick leave will be granted by the Staff Officer on the recommendation of the Medical Officer, to the extent of 1 month, on full pay, the next two months on half pay.* Sick leave.

661. Men belonging to the State will not be permitted to carry on their furlough from one year to the next, but must take it during the leave season of the year in which it is due.

662. Foreigners may accumulate their furlough up to a maximum of three months. Foreigners.

663. The furlough to which a man is entitled, once begun, must be completed. No sub-division of it will be allowed.

664. Applications for an extension of furlough will be made through the Commanding Officer for the consideration of the Staff Officer. Extensions will only be granted for very exceptionally urgent reasons. The amount granted will be deducted from the next period of furlough due. Extensions.

665. The leave season lasts from the 15th March to the 15th October, and no furlough will be granted except between these dates. Those who do not receive furlough or leave in one year, will be considered first on the list for the following year. Leave season.

666. The following should not be absent together on furlough:—

Commandant and 2nd-in-Command.

Both Assistant Commandants.

Adjutant and Havildar-Major.

Both Hospital Assistants.

Subhedar and Jemadar

Musketry Havildar and Drill Naik

Kote-Havildar and Pay-Havildar

Havildar and Naik of a section.

} of a Company;

667. Leave granted on medical certificate, or for the prosecution of civil suits, will be deducted from the furlough or furloughs next becoming due.

668. Leave and furlough may be granted to regimental followers by the Commandant on the recommendation of the Jemadar Quartermaster and Junior Assistant Commandant, provided that the applicant furnishes an approved substitute. Leave should not as a rule exceed eight days or furlough one month, nor should the leave and furlough granted in any year exceed one month.

669. A Hospital Assistant is not empowered to grant leave. He will submit his recommendations to the Officer Commanding, informing him what arrangements he proposes to make for the performance of the duties of the absentee.

* See the Rules for the Punishment of Crime.

Recruiting.

Section XIV.

to the truth of their assertion to the contrary, they should be refused.

680. No man who has been discharged with a bad character or is known to be a deserter from the military service of the British Government or of any State is to be enlisted.

681. Only men of good castes are to be enlisted; as far as possible, recruits should belong to the State in which they seek for service. Recruiting parties are not to be sent into British territory for the purpose of enlisting recruits.

682. Every recruit on enlistment will be required to make the following affirmation:—

"I, _____, inhabitant of _____, son of _____, solemnly affirm in the presence of Almighty God that I will be faithful to His Highness the _____, his heirs and successors and will go wherever I am ordered, and will obey all commands of the officers set over me, even to the peril of my life."

683. All men are enlisted for six years, and after that period can claim their discharge, provided the total of the regiment is not 5 per cent. or more under strength, or the company to which they belong is not ten or more men short, or that the exigencies of the State do not require their being retained in the ranks for a further period of service. The Durbar to be sole judge of this.

683(b). Maintenance allowance at 2 annas a day is granted to all recruits from date of recruitment to date of final approval. If wheat is selling at 14 seers or under, the rate of maintenance allowance will be 2 annas 6 pie per day.

SECTION XV.

PAY, ACCOUNTS, BOOKS AND RETURNS.

STATE LOANS AND CORRESPONDENCE.

F.—Pay.

Rates of pay.

684. The sanctioned rates of pay in the regiment of Ulwar Imperial Service Infantry are detailed in the Appendix II.

685. The following are the rates of good-conduct pay:—
For all ranks below the grade of Jemadar :—

	R	a	p.
After three years' service . . .	0	8	0
After four years' service an increase of	0	8	0
After five years' service „ „ .	0	8	0

686. The higher rates of good-conduct pay become due from the date following the date on which the qualifying period is completed.

687. *Rules for the forfeiture and restoration of good-conduct pay—*

1. A non-commissioned officer or sepoy, when convicted by a Court-martial or Criminal Court for any offence forfeits all good-conduct pay he was in receipt of prior to conviction.
2. A non-commissioned officer or sepoy who has forfeited his good-conduct pay either by award of Court-martial, or by reason of conviction by Court-martial or Criminal Court, must serve for one year without any entry in the Regimental Defaulter's Book before he will be eligible to one rate of good-conduct pay, and an additional year of approved good conduct before he will be eligible for restoration to any further rate he may have forfeited.
3. Forfeiture of good-conduct pay when awarded by the Commandant is restricted to one rate of such pay for each offence recorded in red ink in the Regimental Defaulter's Book.
4. A soldier who has forfeited his good-conduct pay by award of his Commandant must serve for one year without a red ink entry in the Defaulter's Book, before he will be eligible for restoration to the rate of good-conduct pay forfeited, and if during that year he would have been entitled, but for that forfeiture, to further

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Section XV.

Part I.

I.—Pay.

rates of good conduct pay, he will be entitled on the expiration of the year to draw such rates in addition to the rate referred to.

688. On leaving head-quarters on duty, to attend a camp of Batta. exercise, a course of instruction, etc., batta at the rates shown in Appendix III will be paid.

689. The following prizes for individual good shooting will be awarded annually :— Musketry prizes.

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1st Prize.—To the best shot of the regiment, }
exclusive of officers. } | Rupees
twenty. |
| 2nd Prize.—To the best shot of each company, }
exclusive of officers. } | Rupees
ten. |

Leave rosters are to be kept in every corps and men are to take their leave in turn, but an exchange of leave is permissible subject to the permission of the Commandant.

Previous to proceeding on furlough or short leave men are to leave their addresses with their regiments.

690. The above prizes cannot both be taken by the same man, the second prize will be awarded to the second best shot in the company to which the winner of the first prize belongs.

691. The following prizes will be awarded for collective firing :—

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| I.—For volley firing :— | |
| To the best shooting section | Rupees ten. |
| To the second best shooting section | „ six. |
| II.—For the attack practice :— | |
| To the best shooting company | Rupees sixteen. |

692. The above prizes will be issued immediately the annual course of musketry is completed.

693. The names of all men who have gained a prize for good shooting should be published in regimental orders. Names of prize winners to be published.

694. The half-mounting monthly allowance granted by the State to all ranks is to be put into a separate fund for the purpose of providing uniform, necessaries, etc. All stoppages on this account are to be paid from this allowance only.

The rates are :—

	R	a.	p.	
Officers	32	0	0	per annum.
Non-commissioned officers and sepoy	12	8	0	„ „

695. The maximum monthly stoppages for loss or damage to equipment are as follows :—

For all ranks, one-third of the monthly pay until the full amount has been paid up.

696. Stoppages for absence without leave ; for every 24 hours' absence without leave, 1 day's pay. Overstaying leave unless explained to the satisfaction of the Commandant will be considered equivalent to absence without leave.

Section XV.

Pay, Accounts, Books and Returns.

Part I.

I—Pay.

Prison stoppages.

697. Two annas a day, payable for each day or portion of a day of imprisonment after sentence. Non-commissioned officers cannot be imprisoned as such, but must first be reduced to the ranks.

698. Stoppages other than the above will only be made by order of the Durbar. All stoppages detailed above will be refunded to the State.

699. Besides the half-mounting allowance mentioned in para. 694, 8 annas per man yearly for all ranks (not including officers) is allowed for repairs to uniform.

Indemnification for losses.

700. Indemnification will be allowed for the loss, under the circumstances detailed below, of such articles of clothing and equipment as officers, non-commissioned officers, men and followers are required to provide at their own expense, and which are considered necessities: men absent on leave at the time of an accidental fire will be eligible for indemnification on the same conditions as those present.

701. Indemnification shall invariably be confined to losses which have been altogether unavoidable, and may be granted in the following cases:—

Losses in action with an enemy, or by insurgents.

„ by capture.

„ by shipwreck, or by inevitable casualties on boardship, occasioned by storms or stress of weather, or by corresponding accidents in river navigation when proceeding on duty by water.

„ by accidental fire.

„ by fire or otherwise when travelling by rail.

„ by the destruction of a public store-house or other State building.

„ by the destruction of articles or of horses to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, or to prevent the spreading of an infectious or contagious disorder.

702. Provided that in all these cases the articles or animals were placed in the situation in which the loss occurred under the sanction of proper authority, that every exertion was used to prevent the loss, and that any orders for the destruction of articles or animals were issued by competent authority and carried into effect with all possible promptitude.

703. Indemnification is not intended to make good the full amount of loss sustained, but is granted only to such extent as shall enable the claimant to re-equip himself for service according to the scale laid down.

704. In estimating the amount of indemnification to be granted, regard shall be had to the extent of equipment required by the

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II.—Accounts.

regulations of the service, or to such restriction as may have been imposed by authority, according to the nature of the service on which the claimant was employed when the loss occurred.

705. Commanding Officers are responsible that claims do not include any charge on account of articles not sanctioned as necessities, or in excess of the regulated kit, and also that due regard is given to any restrictions in the equipment of the troops which may have been imposed by the officer in command.

706. Individual claims for indemnification, if not submitted within 31 days from the date of loss, will be rejected, unless the claimant can prove that the delay was unavoidable.

707. No claim will be admitted for the loss of money, the property of individuals.

708. All claims will be investigated by a committee, which will be assembled under the orders of the Durbar.

II.—Accounts.

709. The following forms will be used in connection with the payment of Regiments of Infantry :—

Form:

Appendix

(a) Daily State of Regimental Staff, Companies, Hospital and Followers' Establishment	. XV
(b) Company and Transport Pay-Sheet	. XVI
(c) Followers' Pay-Sheet	. XVII
(d) Regimental Pay-Sheet and Pay Abstract	. XVIII
(e) Regimental Cash Book	. VIII

710. Of the above *a*, *b*, *c*, *d* will be prepared in duplicate; the original copy being in the vernacular of the company, etc., the duplicate in that in which the business of the State is transacted.

711. The *Daily State* will be kept by Kote-Havildars for their respective Companies, by the Hospital Assistant for the Hospital, by the Ressaldar or Senior Jemadar for the Transport, by the Jemadar Quartermaster for the Regimental Followers, and will be prepared in the vernacular.

Daily State:

712. It consists of two parts. In Part I is shown the whereabouts of every man and follower belonging to the company during every day of the month, while Part II is a general summary and shows the number of men present, absent, etc., on each day of the month.

713. In Part I under the heading "Present, absent, etc., on each day of the month" will be entered daily opposite each man's name a note (shown under the heading "Summary for the month for each man") to indicate his whereabouts on that day.

714. At the end of the month "Summary for the month for each man" will be completed showing the number of days each one

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II.—Accounts.

has been present, absent, etc., etc., during the month, the total being that of the number of days in that month.

715. The date of a man's transfer, discharge, or death will be entered in the column of remarks.

716. Parts I and II will be made up daily, the number of men present, absent, etc., on each day being taken from Part I.

717. The list of "men subject to deductions of pay for absence without leave or imprisonment" will be compiled at the end of the month, in column "cause" being entered a note indicating imprisonment or absence without leave. Should a man be subject to both deductions his name will be entered twice.

Company
Pay-Sheet.

718. *The Company Pay-Sheet.*—Instructions for preparing this are detailed on the front cover of the book into which the sheets are shown. It has been arranged so as to minimise the work of Company Commanders and Pay-Havildars at the end of the month, by allowing of the first five columns being filled in as soon as the pay-sheets for the previous month have been submitted. The forms can thus be more rapidly completed at the end of the month than would otherwise be the case.

719. When completed at the end of the month Company Commanders will carefully compare the duplicate with the original copy and will check them with the Daily State and then sign them; the Pay-Havildar will also sign all three documents.

720. The Daily State and the duplicate copy of the pay sheet will be sent to the Junior Assistant Commandant not later than the 3rd of the month.

Hospital Pay-
Sheet.

721. The rules for the preparation of the Company Pay-Sheet apply also to the *Followers' Pay-Sheet*. It will be made out by the Quartermaster Jemadar, and will include pay of Hospital Establishment.

Regimental
Pay-Sheet.

722. *The Regimental Pay-Sheet and Pay Abstract* will be prepared by the Junior Assistant Commandant. The Regimental Pay-Sheet will be commenced at the beginning of the month and completed on the 5th of the ensuing month, in the same manner as laid down for Company Pay-Sheets.

Transport
Pay-Sheet.

723. *The Transport Pay-Sheet* will be prepared by the Ressaldar or Senior Jemadar under the orders of the Senior Assistant Commandant and will be made out in the same way and in the same form as the Company Pay-Sheet, but the pay of the Transport Establishment is not included in the Regimental Pay Abstract, as it is drawn direct from the Treasury.

724. After carefully comparing the original and duplicate pay-sheets and checking them with the Regimental Daily State, and checking the abstract with the Company Pay-Sheets, the Junior Assistant Commandant will sign them and submit them for signature to the Commanding Officer.

725. By the 3rd of each month the Mutsuddies having made up the accounts for the whole regiment, the Junior Assistant Com-

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mandant will compare and check the Mutsuddies' accounts with those of the Company Commanders. This being done and the accounts from both sources agreeing, the Junior Assistant Commandant will lay the accounts before the Commandant, who being satisfied of their correctness will send the Mutsuddies to the State office to present the accounts for audit. These accounts will be made in duplicate, in vernacular, one copy being forwarded to the State office, the other copy being kept by the Junior Assistant Commandant.

When the accounts have been audited and found correct, the total will be sanctioned by the Durbar, and the Treasury authorised to pay the amount.

The Commandant will then give a receipt for the amount to the Jemadar Quartermaster who, taking the Pay-Havildars with him to the Treasury, will on presenting the Commandants' receipt receive the money.

726. *The Regimental Cash Book.*—This will be in manuscript form, and in it will be entered— *Regimental Cash Book.*

- (1) all sums received for pay or for any other purpose whatsoever;
- (2) all disbursements whether to the companies or account of pay or otherwise;
- (3) all sums remaining in hand after pay day;
- (4) Sums returned to State.

727. In any month when marching allowance or batta is to be drawn, the Company Commander will make out a list thereof and submit it to the Junior Assistant Commandant, who having carefully checked it will sign and forward it to the Commandant. He will obtain the sanction of the Durbar to the disbursal, and, this obtained, will order the allowance to be shown in a separate column in the Company Pay-Sheet, and it will be drawn and paid to the men with the rest of their pay and allowances.

728. Pay will be issued monthly on or as near the 8th of each month as possible.

729. On the pay being received the amounts will be entered in the Regimental Cash Book, the officers' call being sounded the Company Commanders with their Pay-Havildars attend at the quarter-guard, and there receive from the Junior Assistant Commandant the sums due to their companies. Having signed for these accounts in the Regimental Cash Book the Company Commanders will call their companies in and have the pay distributed to the men in their presence.

730. The Pay-Havildars will similarly, in the presence of the Company Commanders, pay the men and followers of their companies. The men will be called to the front in succession, their accounts explained to them, and the "balance to be paid" counted out to them. They will then be required to sign or seal the last column of the original Company Pay-Sheet opposite their names, and, if

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II—Accounts.

they have no complaints to make, may then go to their quarters. Men having any complaints will remain behind to have them investigated in the presence of the Commanding Officers.

731. Men sick in hospital will, if recommended by the Hospital Assistant, have their pay brought to them by the Pay-Havildar, and will sign for it in presence of the Hospital Assistant. Should, however, the Hospital Assistant object to any man being paid in hospital on account of his condition, his pay will be kept in the Regimental Treasure Chest until he is discharged, when he will receive it from the Jemadar Quartermaster or Junior Assistant Commandant in presence of his Company Commander.

732. The pay of men undergoing sentence of imprisonment or who are absent without leave, will not be drawn until their release or in the case of absence, until they have returned or their cases settled.

In the case of men whose pay has actually been drawn in the pay sheet, but who, before being paid, are sentenced to imprisonment or become absent without leave, their pay will be returned to the Durbār, with a report of the circumstances from the Commandant, until such time as they are released from prison, or in the case of absence, until their cases are settled.

733. The amounts remaining over, after pay has been issued to the company, will be counted over, compared with the pay-sheet; and lodged by the Company Commander in the Regimental chest in his own company's sealed bag, and the details will then be entered by the Kote-Havildar in the Company Cash Book.

734. On no account will Company Commanders be allowed to keep any of the pay remaining over from pay day in their own hands.

735. The same rules will govern the issue of pay to the hospital establishment. Pay will be distributed by the Hospital Assistant in the presence of the Jemadar Quartermaster at the hospital after the pay of the regiment has been distributed.

736. The pay of the transport will be distributed in similar manner by the Re-saldar in the presence of the Senior Assistant Commandant, and one copy of the transport pay-sheet in vernacular signed by the Ressaldar and the Senior Assistant Commandant should be forwarded to the Commandant before the distribution of the pay.

Funds.

737. Funds remaining in regimental charge will be lodged in the Regimental Treasure Chest, each fund in a separate labelled bag.

Bunniahs.

738. If bunniahs have been appointed to serve companies, they will be required to attend, when pay is issued, with their books, and each man on receiving his pay will settle his bunniah's account before leaving the ground. Disputes with bunniahs will be settled by punchayet.

III. Books.

739. The books to be kept up by the infantry are detailed below. They will be inspected monthly by the Commanding Officer, and will at all times be open to the inspection of officers authorized by the Durbar. Regimental Books.

740. The following books will be kept under the orders of the Commanding Officer either in the vernacular or in English:—

<i>By the Adjutant.</i>	<i>By the Junior Assistant Commandant.</i>
1. Regimental Order Book.	6. Clothing Fund Account with the State.
2. Long Roll	7. Clothing Account with Companies.
3. General Defaulter Book.	8. Clothing Account with State Stores.
4. Present State Book.	9. Ammunition Account.
5. Regimental Daily State.	10. Quartermaster's Store Book.
	11. Register of Component Parts.
	12. Register of Accoutrements.

741. *Regimental Order Book.*—In this book will be entered all orders issued to the regiment by the Commanding Officer. Each day's orders should show by whom the orders are issued, and the place and date of issue. After which should follow the detail of officers for duty, the orders for parade and Durbar and then any miscellaneous orders by the Commanding Officer. All orders should be numbered from the first day of the new year. Every circumstance affecting the service or pay of officers, men, and followers should be published in regimental orders, such as enlistments, appointments, promotions, reductions, transfers, deaths; discharges, dismissals, leave, furlough, punishments, etc. All orders issued by the Durbar should be repeated in Regimental Orders. Order Book.

742. *Long Roll.*—The form given in Appendix IV will be used in making out the Long Roll. Long Roll.

743. Pages of this book will be allotted to each of the following ranks:—

Commandant . . . One page.	Kote-Havildars . . . One page.
Assistant Commandants . . . „	Havildars . . . „
Adjutant . . . „	Naiks . . . „
Subhedar . . . „	Bandsmen . . . „
Jemadars . . . „	Buglers . . . „
Havildar-Major . . . „	Sepoys . . . „

744. The names of officers and non-commissioned officers will be entered according to dates of promotion, those of Bandsmen, Buglers, and Sepoys according to dates of enlistment.

745. Band-Havildars and Naiks, Bugler-Havildars and Naiks, will be entered in the rolls of Bandsmen and Buglers, respectively, a note being made below their names showing the ranks they hold.

746. Recruits on enlistment and men received on transfer will be given regimental numbers which they will retain throughout their service, in the regiment, whether promoted or not. A new series of numbers will be commenced when 5,000 has been reached.

747. In all documents relating to a soldier his regimental number is to precede his name. This number will not be changed so long as the soldier remains in the regiment. If he is transferred

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III.—Books.

or discharged, dies or deserts, the number will not be given to any other soldier, until a new series is commenced.

748. On a man's promotion, a line will be ruled through his name in his old rank and all the entries in his long roll will be transferred to the pages allotted to his new rank.

749. The *Character roll* will be kept as directed in paragraph 83.

750. *General Defaulter's Book*.—This book will be kept in the form given in Appendix V.

751. It will contain a record of every punishment awarded in the regiment or company, extra or instruction drill alone excepted. The entries will be made at Durbar at the time the punishments are awarded or as soon after as possible. Punishments awarded by officers other than the Commanding Officer will be reported to the Adjutant for entry. All officers will initial the punishments awarded by them.

752. Kote-Havildars will be allowed ready access to this book, for the purpose of copying entries into the sheet rolls of men of their companies.

753. Convictions by Court-martial will also be entered in the General Defaulter's Book, and also punishments awarded by the Durbar.

754. *Present State Book*.—The form given in Appendix VI will be used. It will contain a daily state of the regiment and the names of men who have died, or who have been discharged, promoted, reduced or transferred, and of all men joining either on enlistment or transfer. Band and Bugler, Havildars and Naiks, will be included among the Band and Buglers, respectively.

755. Under the head "Regimental Employ" will be shown the number of men excused duty, who have not previously been accounted for.

756. *Regimental Daily State*.—See paragraph 711 "Pay."

757. *Clothing Fund Account with the State*.—In this book will be kept an account of every man in the regiment with the State, showing the amounts due to and from the men, from and to the State on account of half-mounting allowances mentioned in paragraphs 694 and 699 (for form see Appendix VIII).

758. *Clothing Account with Companies*.—Under the heading *Issues* will be shown the clothing, etc., issued to companies, and under the heading *Receipts*, the sum credited each month by companies on this account. In the last column the balance remaining due will be entered after each entry under either of the headings *Issues* or *Receipts*. A separate account will be opened with each company (Appendix X).

759. *Clothing Account with State Stores*.—Under the heading *Receipts* will be shown all articles received from State stores or contractors, and under the heading *Payments* the amounts credited each month in the Regimental Pay Abstract on this account, and

Character
roll,
Defaulter
book.

Present state.

Staff daily
state,
Clothing
Fund Account
with the
State.

Clothing
account with
companies.

Clothing
account with
State stores.

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Part IV.

in the last column will be shown the balance still remaining due, after each entry under either *Receipts* or *Payments* (Appendix XI).

760. *The Ammunition Account Book* will be kept on the form given in Appendix XII and will be submitted weekly for the inspection of the Officer Commanding. The columns under the heading "Balance in hand" will be filled in after every entry under either of the headings, "Received," or "Expended."

761. *Quartermaster's Store Book*.—In this will be kept an account of all stores and articles received from any source, and expended.

762. *Register of Component parts*.—All component parts of arms will be entered in this as received, and the disposal of them will be also shown

763. *Register of Accoutrements*.—Will be kept in a similar manner as in paragraph above, but showing to what companies accoutrements are disbursed or from whom received.

764. The following books will be kept up in each company:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Company Order Book. | 5. Sepoy's Clothing Account. |
| 2. Sheet Roll Books. | 6. Clothing Account with Regimental Stores. |
| 3. Furlough and Leave Roll. | 7. Rifle Register. |
| 4. Company State. | |

765. The above books will be kept, in the vernacular fixed on for the company, by Kote Havildars, under the orders of the Company Commanders.

766. *Company Order Book*.—The regimental orders will be daily copied into this book.

767. *Sheet Roll Book*.—This book will consist of a cover in which the sheet rolls will be kept. They will be made out in the form given in Appendix XIII. One will be filled in for every man belonging to the company, including Company Officers and followers.

768. *Company Daily State*.—See paragraph 711.

769. *Sepoy's Clothing Account*.—Under the heading *Supplied* will be shown the articles supplied to each man, and under the heading *Deductions made*, the monthly deductions credited in payment. In the last column will be shown the balance due at the end of each month, which is found by deducting the amount under the heading *Deductions made* from that under the heading *Supplied*. A separate account will be made out for each officer and man in the company (Appendix IX).

770. *Clothing Account with Regimental Stores*.—See paragraph 759. This book will be kept on the same principle as the *Clothing Account with State Stores* (Appendix XI).

IV.—Returns.

771. A monthly report on the form given in Appendix XIV will be sent to—

Darbar;
the Inspecting Officer.

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Section XV

Part V.

V.—State Loans.

772. The first copy of this report will be in the State vernacular or in English according to orders received on the subject, the second copy must be in English. The list of men absent without leave must be carefully filled in every week. Should a man be still absent on the date the report is prepared, the date of his absentsing himself will be shown, and the words "not returned" will be written across the last two columns; his name will be repeated in subsequent reports until his return, when the dates and the number of days absent will be entered. Men absent for two months will be struck off the strength of the regiment as deserters.

Musketry
progress
report.

Report of loss
of arms.

773. A quarterly progress return of musketry will be furnished to the Inspecting Officer on the first day of January, April, July and October as directed in the Musketry Regulations.

774. In the case of the theft or loss of arms, an *immediate* report should be made to the Inspecting Officer.*

775. A return of all recruits enlisted during the past month will be submitted to the Durbar.

775(b). A quarterly statement of arms and equipment is submitted to the Staff-Officer for information of the Durbar.

V.—State Loans.

776. The following State loans are permitted to officers on very emergent occasions, 3 months' pay at interest at six per cent. per annum, recoverable with interest in twelve months, to non-commissioned officers and men only, at 6 per cent. interest and to not more than 10 per cent. of the regiment, viz :—

Non-Commissioned Officers	R
Sepoys	33
	22

777. These loans will be granted only in cases of emergency, such as marriages, repairs to houses, and releasing land from mortgage.

778. No man shall be entitled to any loan until two years have elapsed since liquidation of any previous loan or till he shall have completed three years' service.

779. Non-residents of the State before receiving a loan, must give as security any person serving in the Imperial Service Troops.

780. Half the amount given in loan on account of marriages, etc., will be given on account of death ceremonies.

781. These loans may be granted on the marriages of sons, daughters, nephews and nieces, if there be no other means of providing for them.

782. These loans are to be repaid in eleven monthly instalments, the interest for the whole being deducted from the 12th month's pay.

783. The Commandant will submit on the 1st of each month to the Durbar a list of the men who require and are deserving of loans.

* See para. 463.

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Section XV.

Part VI.

VI.—Correspondence.

784. In making out this list preference will be given to those who have long service or are good shots.

VI.—Correspondence.

785. The channel of correspondence between the Durbar and the Commandant of the Infantry will be through the Staff Officer, unless specially ordered otherwise.

SECTION XVI.

DISCHARGE AND PENSIONS.

Discharge.

786. Applications from officers to resign their commissions will be forwarded to the Durbar.

787. In time of peace, non-commissioned officers and sepoy may be granted their discharge after six years' service, if the company to which they belong is not ten men short of strength.

788. Applications for discharge will be submitted for orders to the Durbar, who will sanction them either at once or on the expiration of one or two months, or as circumstances may render expedient.

789. If the corps is on service, or in expectation thereof, applications for discharge are to be rejected at once.

790. Every non-commissioned officer, man or follower, on being discharged, will be given a discharge certificate, made out in English and the vernacular, on which will be recorded the character he has borne in the regiment, and the cause of discharge—*vide* Appendix XXV.

Deserters.

791. Men absent without leave for two months will be struck off the strength of the regiment as deserters, and punished as such on return or capture, unless they are able to satisfactorily account for their absence.

Gratuities.

792. Officers, non-commissioned officers and men of good character of over five years' service, becoming totally unfit for further service before being entitled to a pension, will be granted the following gratuities on discharge if no employment can be found for them in the State:—

(a) If over five and under fourteen years' service, a gratuity of three months' full pay.

(b) If over fourteen and under twenty years' service, a gratuity of six months' full pay.

793. Men under five years' service becoming physically unfit for further service will be discharged without gratuity.

794. These gratuities will only be granted if in the opinion of a Medical Officer the man has become physically unfit for the service through no fault of his own, and is not likely to improve from treatment in hospital or from change of air to his home.

795. The following are the rates and periods of qualification for pension, *viz.*:—

	After 20 years' service.	After 25 years' service.	After 32 years' service.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Major	25 0 0	50 0 0
Captain	18 0 0	25 0 0
Subedar	10 0 0	18 0 0
Jemadar	6 0 0	10 0 0
Havildars-Band and Bugler-Havildars.	...	5 0 0	6 0 0
Naiks-Band and Bugler-Naiks	4 0 0	5 0 0
Lance-Naiks and Sepoys . . .	3 8 0	...	...

The above rules come into force from date of publication of these standing orders.

Special cases previous to this publication will be considered on their merits.

796. Officers and non-commissioned officers becoming physically unfit for further service on account of wounds received in action or illness, contracted on service outside of the Ulwar State may be granted the pension of the next lowest rank, provided they have 20 years' service. If their service does not reach 20 years, their cases will be specially considered by the Durbar who may grant them special pensions.

797. No officer or non-commissioned officer who has not been disabled on active service will be entitled to the pension of his rank unless he has served in that rank for three complete years. Should he have served a shorter period, he will be entitled to the pension of the next lower grade.

798. Any man wounded on active service, or injured while on wound duty, through no fault of his own, will receive, if discharged in consequence thereof, the following wound pensions:—

- (a) If quite disabled, and unable to assist in gaining his livelihood;—the full pension of his rank, irrespective of length of service.
- (b) If only incapacitated from performing his duties as a soldier, but still able to assist in earning his livelihood, half the pension of his rank irrespective of length of service.

799. The heir of any man killed in action, or who dies of family wounds or injuries received on service, or from sickness contracted on service before being discharged from hospital, will be granted a family pension at the rate of half the pension of the rank held by the deceased at the time of being killed or wounded.

800. No heir will be admissible to family pension who shall not have stood towards the deceased in one of the undermentioned degrees of relationship:—

First.—Widow, lawfully married by any valid ceremony.

Second.—Son, actual and legitimate; not adopted.

Third.—Mother.

Fourth.—Father.

Fifth.—Daughter, actual and legitimate; not adopted.

801. The family pension will be granted to any one of the above for the following periods:—

To males under six years of age, until they attain the age of eighteen years.

To males over six and under fifty years of age, for twelve years

To males over fifty years of age, for life and to females of any age, for life or until marriage or re-marriage.

802. Every officer and man will be allowed to select his heir from the above line of succession, and a memorandum of the name of the heir so selected should be recorded in his sheet-roll.

SECTION XVII.

MEDICAL.

Accommodation.

803. Equipment should be kept up for 5 per cent. of sick (*see* Appendix XXIX). Accommodation should permit of 60 square feet and 810 cubic feet of space per man in hospital, exclusive of verandahs.

804. When the hospital accommodation becomes insufficient, tents will, with the sanction of the Commandant, be pitched in the vicinity of the hospital.

Interior economy.

805. The kitchen attached to the hospital will be divided into two compartments, one for Hindus and one for Muhammadans.

806. Hospital buildings used for the accommodation of the sick will be lime-washed twice a year; all other buildings once a year. When considered necessary on sanitary grounds, *all* hospital buildings will be lime-washed as often as may be absolutely necessary.

807. The flushing of hospital floors with water is forbidden. When cleansing by water is necessary, it will be effected by wet rubbing.

808. The doors and windows of the hospital will be kept open at such hours during the day as the Hospital Assistant in charge may direct.

Furniture.

809. All beds, furniture, and equipment required for the hospital will be provided by the State. The beds should be of iron.

810. The beds will, when practicable, be regularly arranged at equal intervals along the wards, and at such distances from each other as will ensure to each bed the superficial space authorized, and will be at least 6 inches from the wall.

811. At the head of each patient's bed will be suspended a ticket or short medical history sheet, on which will be entered the man's rank, name, and regiment, and disease, the treatment ordered being entered thereon daily.

812. An inventory of the furniture, etc., belonging to the hospital will be signed by a military official and kept in the hospital surgery, and checked once a quarter.

Latrines.

813. Urinals and latrines, for the use of the patients *only*, will be arranged for within the hospital compound, and will on no account be made use of by hospital servants. The dry earth system should be used.

Treatment of patients.

814. All non-commissioned officers, men, followers, and officers' servants who are sick will be treated in hospital and not in the lines.

815. Officers will be attended by the Hospital Assistant in charge in their quarters if suitable and if the illness is of a mild character; otherwise one of the smaller wards in the hospital will be made

available for them, but on no account will they be relegated to the common ward of the hospital.

816. Families of officers, non-commissioned officers, men, followers, and officers' servants will not be admitted to hospital, but will be attended in their own quarters in the lines.

817. Men unconnected with the army of the State will only be admitted to hospital with the sanction of the Durbar. In emergent cases, however, temporary admission to the hospital will be allowed, but a report must at once be sent to the Civil Medical Officer with a view to the man's removal to the civil hospital.

818. A doolie for the conveyance of sick men who cannot walk Doolie. to hospital will be kept in the hospital compound under charge of the mate-bearer.

819. Orderly-Havildars will check their daily rolls by the Admission of remarks noted by the Hospital Assistant in medical charge on the sick. morning state of sick as regards men admitted, excused duty, etc., and report accordingly to the Company Commanders.

820. In the case of men *admitted*, the cause of admission will be stated, and the necessary entries made in their sheet rolls by Company Officers, the date of discharge from hospital and number of days in hospital being subsequently added.

821. Men excused duty will attend hospital daily at such hours ordered by the Hospital Assistant in medical charge. They should be returned on the rolls as "convalescents." "Light duty" comprises such ordinary work as can be carried out in Hindustani clothes.

822. Men *refused admittance* will be brought up before the Commanding Officer at the next Durbar, their cases being previously reported to their Company Commanders. They will, in addition to any punishment awarded, be required to make up any parades or duties they have missed by reporting themselves sick.

823. Men are forbidden to go to hospital by themselves, but must always be accompanied by the Company Orderly-Havildar.

824. When men are admitted to hospital, whether on or off duty, in consequence of having become maimed, mutilated, or injured, except by wounds in action, the matter will be reported to the Commanding Officer for the information of the Durbar, who will cause any inquiry to be made that is thought necessary.

825. An hospital orderly will always be on duty at the hospital.

826. Patients will be put under stoppages to make good every Patients. article of hospital property they may damage or destroy through neglect or carelessness, a report being sent to the Commanding Officer in every case.

827. Patients will not leave the hospital compound, nor will they be discharged from hospital, without the order of the Hospital Assistant in charge.

828. They must be in bed at tattoo (first post), after which no talking will be permitted in the wards.

829. Smoking and every description of gambling are forbidden in or near the hospital.

Section XVII.

Medical.

830. Patients should not be allowed to proceed to the lines to take their meals, when arrangements can be made for their food being prepared by the hospital cooks, or for its being brought from the lines by their comrades.

831. Patients who are well enough will be properly dressed, have their beds made up, and be seated on the foot thereof five minutes before the morning visit of the Hospital Assistant in charge.

832. Patients will only be permitted to see their friends at such hours and under conditions to be fixed by the Hospital Assistant in charge.

833. Clean bedding will be supplied whenever necessary, under the orders of the Hospital Assistant in charge, who will also see that men in hospital arrange for clean clothing.

Sick attend-
ants.

834. When a case is considered sufficiently serious to require it, the services of a comrade (who must not be a non-commissioned officer) will be made available as sick attendant. Men appointed sick attendants will carry out all orders given by the Hospital Assistant, and will not leave the hospital without the permission of either of the Hospital Assistants or without informing the hospital orderly. They will always be at the bedside of the patient they are detailed to attend, when the Hospital Assistant in charge makes his rounds.

Blankets.

835. Every man coming to hospital will bring his own blanket with him.

Vaccination.

836. At the medical examination of recruits and followers, the Hospital Assistant in charge will note whether the man has had small-pox or bears distinct vaccination marks; if not, he will be ordered to attend at the hospital when required for the purpose of being vaccinated.

837. All children born in the lines will be brought to the hospital to be vaccinated.

838. Boards of hospital rules (Appendix XXXI) in Urdu and Hindi will be hung up in conspicuous places in each ward.

British
Medical
Adviser.

839. The British Medical Officer in medical charge of the State, will superintend the administrative and executive working of the military hospitals, visit them frequently, but will not interfere with the professional duties of the Hospital Assistants unless he considers it necessary to do so. Recruits for each month should be paraded for his inspection.

840. Men noted for invaliding pension, or discharge on "medical grounds," should previously be brought up for inspection by the British Medical Officer, also all men for active service.

Infectious
diseases.

841. Infectious diseases will not be admitted to hospital, but will be treated in a tent or temporary hut erected for the purpose on a site, which must be previously fixed, not very far from the hospital.

Stretcher-
bearers.

842. Two non-commissioned officers per regiment and four men per company will be trained in stretcher drill and in affording first aid to the wounded.

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843. A selected Hospital Assistant of one of the higher grades ^{Hospital} will be placed in executive medical charge of the regiment. ^{His Assistants.} His duties are those referred to in paras. 846-859.

844. A 3rd grade Hospital Assistant also will be attached to the regimental hospital and be under the orders of the Hospital Assistant in medical charge.

845. Hospital Assistants will rank as under—

1st grade, in medical charge, as 1st class Subedar or Ressaldar.

2nd grade, as 1st class Jemadar.

3rd grade, as Jemadar, but junior of that rank according to service.

They will be saluted as such and will wear the badges of rank of their relative positions.

846. The Senior Hospital Assistant will attend hospital every ^{Hospital} morning and evening as follows: From 1st March to 30th September, ^{hours.} from 6-30 A.M. to 8-30 A.M.; from 1st October to end of February, from 7-30 A.M. to 9-30 A.M., and in the evening immediately after sunset throughout the year, and at such other times as may be required. He will notify to the Commanding Officer for publication in regimental orders the changes in the hours of his attendance as herein laid down. He will arrange for the inspection of prisoners in accordance with Section VI, para. 328.

847. He will be responsible that the hospital is at all times in a good sanitary state, and that the utmost cleanliness and neatness are maintained within and throughout the hospital buildings and grounds.

848. He will prepare daily a morning state and, on the last day ^{Returns.} of each month, a monthly return of the sick on the prescribed forms which will be sent for the information first of the British Medical Adviser, where there is one, then of the Commanding Officer and the Durbar; the monthly return will be forwarded to the Inspecting Officer, and the daily states will be returned to the hospital to be filed there for reference.

849. He is responsible for the care, custody, and expenditure of ^{Stores.} all medical stores, and will take measures to prevent the possibility of mistakes in their issue.

850. He is responsible that the records of the hospital are ^{Records.} accurately kept and written up to date.

851. He will at his own discretion apportion the smaller wards ^{Wards.} for the treatment of lunatics, sick prisoners, ophthalmie, or other special cases.

853. He will always attend hospital and see that the establishment is present whenever the Political Agent, the Durbar, the British Medical Adviser, or Inspecting Officer notify their intention of visiting the hospital. When the Commanding Officer visits the hospital, he will be accompanied round the wards by the Hospital Assistant on duty. ^{Visits to hospital by officials.}

854. He will attend review-order parades, and such others as ^{Parades.} the Durbar may direct.

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Section XVII.

Medical.

Crimes.

855. He will immediately bring to the notice of the Commanding Officer all crimes and misdemeanours committed by their men in hospital with a view to their being dealt with.

856. He will be charged with the keeping up of the sheet rolls of the hospital establishment, including his own, and of the hospital daily states and pay-sheets.

857. He will arrange for the inspection of prisoners in accordance with paragraph 328. He will advise the Commanding Officer as to what men are in his opinion too weak to practise Running Drill, and he will also inform the Commanding Officer when in his opinion any man has become medically unfit for the service (paragraph 818).

Inspection of lines.

858. He will at least once a week go through the lines and bazars, and see that they are in a proper sanitary condition, and will always report to the Commanding Officer whether he finds anything to complain of in this respect or not. These weekly reports will be filed in the orderly room for future reference.

Stretcher-drill.

859. He will be required to go through a course of stretcher-drill and "first aid to the wounded."

860. Paragraphs 846-859 are equally applicable to 3rd grade Hospital Assistants when in charge.

861. All Hospital Assistants must be qualified in English and have passed successfully the regular course at a Medical College or school. They will be engaged on the understanding that they must accompany the regiment to which they are attached in time of war.

862. Junior Hospital Assistants will always wear uniform at the morning visit of the Hospital Assistant in charge, or if themselves in charge, when making their morning rounds.

863. They are subject as officers in peace time to the "Rules for the Punishment of Crime" and on services to the Indian Articles of War.

864. They will be provided with quarters in the hospital compound similar to those of the officers with whom they rank.

865. Applications for leave will be submitted for the orders of the Durbar through the Senior Hospital Assistant and British Medical Adviser, otherwise through the senior regimental officer present.

866. Junior Hospital Assistants will always be present during the visits of the Senior Hospital Assistant to the hospital.

867. They are responsible, in the absence of the Senior Hospital Assistant, for the control and management of the hospital generally, and all orders issued by them in connection therewith will be strictly carried out by the hospital servants, orderlies, attendants and patients.

868. They are responsible to the Senior Hospital Assistant for the safe custody and care of the medical and surgical equipment, hospital furniture, books, necessaries, etc.

869. They are responsible that all cases admitted between the visiting hours of the Senior Hospital Assistant and any serious

eases of illness occurring in the hospital are at once reported to the Senior Hospital Assistant, and that in the meantime all necessary steps are taken for the proper treatment of such cases.

870. They will visit the sick occasionally during the day, and see that the orders of the Senior Hospital Assistant are being carried out. They will make their last ordinary visit at gun-fire, accompanied by the hospital orderly, and see that every patient in hospital is in bed, and that fires and lights are extinguished, except such as are authorized.

871. They will be expected to know every important case in hospital, with the treatment, diet, extras ordered, and will see that the bed-head ticket is suspended over the bed of every patient.

872. They will see that the wards are kept clean and properly ventilated; that clean sheets are issued to the patients on the days appointed; and that the urinals and latrines are kept clean and in good order.

873. They will bring to the notice of the Senior Hospital Assistant any carelessness, negligence, or insubordination on the part of any soldier or hospital servant.

874. They will not absent themselves from hospital (except on duty) without permission.

875. They will dispense and administer medicines and stimulants ordered by the Senior Hospital Assistant.

876. They will see to the disinfection of any building when ordered.

877. They will assist in the preparation and keeping up of all hospital returns and books.

878. Before enlistment, recruits are to be examined and pronounced "fit for the service" by the Medical Officer. No recruit is to be entertained who is not five feet six inches high, or who is under 16 years of age or over 25 years of age, unless in the latter case the recruit may have served before. Recruits.

879. The following chest measurement is laid down for the guidance of examining Medical Officers, who, however, are permitted to exercise discretion in accepting or rejecting men, *viz.*, 32 inches. Standard for recruits.

880. The following rules are to be observed by Medical Officers examining recruits:—

(a) All recruits must be stripped before inspection. Recruits are to be rejected at once for —

Rupture,	Narrowness of chest,
Deformity,	Permanent eruptions,
Enlargement of veins of the leg,	Deafness,
Weak intellect,	Loss of teeth,
Defective eye-sight,	Impediment in speech,

or for any physical unsoundness.

(b) The recruit should be made to run, leap, hop upon each leg alternately, and put through the "extension motions," so as to ascertain if he has the free use of his limbs.

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Establish-
ments.

881. The following establishment will be maintained for the hospital :—

- 1 Compounder and one compounder apprentice may be attached to learn the work *
- 2 Bhisties—one Hīndu and one Muhammadan.
- 1 or 2 cooks as considered necessary.
- 2 Sweepers (including hospital conservancy).
- 4 Bearers (including mate).
- 2 Ward orderlies.

Hospital
servants.

882. All hospital servants will be enlisted followers, and bound to go wherever ordered; they will be medically examined before being permanently employed.

883. They are under the orders of the Hospital Assistant in charge. If found incompetent, application will be made to the Durbar for their discharge. Offences committed by hospital servants will be dealt with as prescribed in "The Rules for the Punishment of Crime," and when on service are amenable to the Indian Articles of War.

Servants'
dress and
quarters.

884. When on duty at the hospital, servants will appear in a clean and orderly dress.

885. They will be provided with quarters in the hospital compound.

886. They will be present when the Assistant Surgeon or Hospital Assistant in charge makes his morning visit to the hospital.

887. Leave for a period not exceeding two months may be granted to a hospital servant by the Commandant on the recommendation of the Hospital Assistant in charge (but not by the attached Hospital Assistant), on his furnishing an efficient substitute. Should he overstay the leave granted to him, he will forfeit his appointment, subject to the sanction of the British Medical Officer, when present: such leave when granted to be reported to the Officer Commanding the regiment.

Books.

888. The following books will be kept up in the hospital (the Army Hospital books mentioned are obtainable from the Contractor for Printing Government Forms, Calcutta, on payment):—

889. An *Admission and Discharge Book* (Army Hospital Book 1) will be kept in every hospital, and in it will be entered every case placed on the sick list. A separate book will be kept up for the families of officers, men, etc., who are treated in their own quarters.

890. The numbers of cases will be continuous for each year; when the year has closed, a blank space will be left, and a fresh numerical series will be commenced for the following year.

891. When a patient admitted for one disease is attacked by another unconnected with the former, and before recovery from it, a fresh admission will be recorded for the second disease, and a

* He will accompany the regiment on service, and as he requires some training, he will be maintained in peace time.

note entered in the discharge column of the first referring to the new number under which the case has been entered; thus ("see No. "):

892. When a patient is admitted into hospital suffering from two diseases at the same time, the case will be shown for the more serious one. Should the second disease remain after recovery from the first, the patient will be discharged otherwise, and re-admitted for the latter disease, a fresh entry being made in the admission and discharge book.

893. Should the Medical Officer consider change of air to be essential to the complete recovery of a patient, he will submit to the Commanding Officer a recommendation that "sick leave" be granted under paragraph 660.

894. All surgical operations will be shown under the headings of the disease which necessitated the operations.

895. In the case of a man admitted for a disease which further observation may prove to have been so entered through an error in diagnosis, the entry will be crossed out and the correct disease recorded in red ink, so that the case may continue under the original number, and only one admission be reckoned for it.

896. The duration of each case will be recorded in days, and will include the date of admission as well as that of discharge or death. The column for observations will contain briefly the circumstances in or by which the disease was induced. Where cases have been recorded in the case book, the reference number will be given.

897. In cases of deaths out of hospital, the particulars will be entered in red ink after the last admission recorded in the book up to date, but no continuous number will be given.

898. The *Medical Case Book* (Army Hospital Book 2) will be kept up in accordance with the instructions contained in the commencement of the book.

899. *The Medical Certificate Book* (Army Hospital Book 3).

900. A register of out-door prescriptions (Army Hospital Book 5) will be kept in the hospital, and in it will be copied the prescriptions sent by Medical Officers for out-patients. The original prescriptions will bear a general number corresponding with the number assigned to it in the prescription book, and after being initialled by the Hospital Assistant, who dispenses it, will be filed in the surgery.

901. *Vaccination and Small-pox Register* (Army Hospital Book 6).

902. *Recruit Register* (Army Hospital Book 8).

903. *Letter Book* (Army Hospital Book 10).

904. In a *Diary* (Army Hospital Book 11) the Hospital Assistant in medical charge will enter notes on all medical occurrences of interest, sanitary inspections, and such information as is likely to be useful.

905. A *Visitors' Book* (Army Hospital Book 13) will be kept in every hospital in which will be entered the name of all visitors

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(orderly officers excepted), together with date, purport and result of the visit.

906. *Register of the Expenditure of Medical Comforts* (Army Hospital Book 22).

907. The *Hospital Fund Account* will be kept in a book ruled as shown in Appendix XXXIII. A copy of all entries during the month will be submitted to the Durbar (through the British Medical Adviser, when there is one).

908. *Hospital Daily State*.—See Section XV, part II.

909. *Hospital Pay-Sheet*.—See Section XV, part II.

910. *Long roll of Hospital Establishment*.—This will be made out in the form given in Appendix IV.

911. *Sheet Roll Book*.—This will consist of a loose cover containing the sheet rolls of all men belonging to the hospital establishment, including both Hospital Assistants. The form of sheet roll is given in Appendix XIII.

912. *Acquittance Roll Book* (Army Hospital Book 14).

913. *Tally Book*, field service (Army Hospital Book 15), in panniers.

914. *Stock Book*, showing supply of medicines.

Books of
reference.

915. The following books of reference will also be furnished to all military hospitals:—

Indian Army Regulations, Vol. II (Discipline)

Indian Army Regulations, Vol. VI (Medical).

British Pharmacopœia.

Nomenclature of Diseases.

Test-dot Cards.

Field Service Departmental Code, Medical, India,

Moore's Medicines.

Porter's Surgery.

Gunshot Injuries, Longmore.

Returns.

916. The undernoted returns will be regularly submitted:—

1. Daily morning state of sick, see appendix.

2. Monthly return of sick, appendix (including abstract).

3. Annual return of sick (on same form as monthly return).

4. Medical transactions and special points of interest.

5. Vaccination return.

6. Annual return of instruments and equipments, etc., etc.

Special:—

Daily report of cholera.

Report on cholera outbreak.

Any other return specially called for.

Medicines.

917. The authorized medicines are noted in Appendix XXXIV and should be procured annually in the quantities noted (through the British Medical Adviser, where there is one).

918. Indigenous drugs are valuable substitutes for the more expensive articles of the British Pharmacopœia, and should be used when procurable of good quality.

919. The medicines noted in Appendix XXXV will be treated as *poisons*, and will be kept separately under lock and key in an almirah by themselves. The Hospital Assistant will keep this key and will be responsible that no one has access to the *poison* almirah without his knowledge. All bottles, etc., containing poisons, in addition to being labelled with their own proper labels, will be labelled in yellow "*poison*."

920. The scale of surgical instruments and surgical appliances is given in Appendix XXXVI. Instruments.

921. Additions to the authorised scale of instruments, etc., not included in the scale may be supplied on application to the British Medical Adviser (where there is one) or to the Senior Medical Officer of the State. These additions will be returned to the State Medical Store when no longer required.

922. Surgical instruments will be frequently examined by the Senior Hospital Assistant, and, when not in use, will be kept under lock and key.

923. Great cleanliness and order will be observed in arranging for the storage and dispensing of medicines. All medicines will be neatly arranged on shelves or in almirahs. The almirahs and surgery, when not in use, will be locked and the key kept by the Hospital Assistant on duty. The dispensing table will be kept scrupulously clean and all utensils, appliances, etc., connected with dispensing will be carefully cleaned after each occasion of use. Dispensing.

924. Medical Officers will inscribe in English and the vernacular upon their prescriptions the dose and times that the medicines are to be administered, and no prescription will be dispensed unless containing clear and explicit directions in this respect. Prescriptions.

925. Whenever a prescription appears to contain any large or unusual dose of a drug of an active or poisonous character, the Hospital Assistant who may have to dispense such prescription will, before doing so, and unless special instructions accompany it, either return it to the prescribing Medical Officer for further instructions, or refer it to the Medical Officer in charge for his approval in writing.

926. When instruments are damaged or lost, the cost (if serviceable, the full value; if repairable, two-thirds the value; and if unserviceable, one-tenth the value) will be recovered from the officer responsible for their safe custody, except in cases where articles of silver, such as probes, catheters, or caustic holders, which have an intrinsic value, have been lost, when their full value will be recovered, unless the injury or loss is satisfactorily explained. Loss of instruments.

927. The principles of medical organisation on field service are to provide for the immediate requirements of the fighting ranks in front, and relieve them of all non-effectives; to transfer the sick and wounded (excepting trifling cases) in the direction they Field service.

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must eventually go, *viz.*, to the rear; and to apportion establishments and equipment to the hospital requirements and service as a whole.

928. With each corps, there will be (beyond the base) a small establishment and limited supply of stores (Appendix XXXVII) for the immediate and temporary treatment of the sick and wounded, pending their transfer to the field hospital.

929. Field hospitals will receive all the sick and wounded from the force to which they are attached, and as circumstances admit. Such cases as are not likely to become effective within a reasonable period will be sent to the base.

Bearer-companies.

930. To enable the wounded in the field to be properly attended to; bearer-companies will be organised for rendering immediate assistance to the wounded, and for removing them to field hospitals. Bearer-companies will form part of the field hospital service.

931. To admit of the regular and systematic evacuation of sick and wounded from front to base, rest depôts will be formed when necessary along the lines of communication, where the sick and wounded will have their requirements attended to.

932. At the base of operations, or other suitable locality, general hospitals will be formed for the purpose of receiving the sick and wounded from the front.

933. The above arrangements will be made by the British Medical Department.

934. Corps proceeding on service will be accompanied by the hospital establishment (except those detailed to remain at the Depôt) laid down in paragraph 881 of this section, but only as far as the base of operations, where all, except the ward-orderly and bearers, will be made available for duty in the general hospital.

935. When the regiment is under orders for active service, and before leaving cantonments, every officer, soldier and follower will be medically examined to test his physical fitness to undergo the fatigue and exposure of active service, and no one whom the Medical Officer reports as unfit for such duty will, under any circumstances, be permitted to proceed on service. For this purpose the Medical Officer will be furnished by the Commanding Officer with a nominal roll in duplicate of the men, showing their age and length of service and leaving a column for the remarks of the Medical Officer. The Medical Officer will note against the name of each man whether he is fit or unfit to undergo the fatigue and exposure of active service, and if unfit, the cause should be briefly noted. One copy of the roll will be sent to the Commanding Officer, the other being retained by the Medical Officer. Similar examinations will be made of every individual who may join the regiment subsequently, whether before or after leaving cantonments.

936. Every follower, both public and private, found fit for service will be furnished with a certificate to that effect.

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937. After leaving their stations, troops and followers will be medically examined every week, and in the event of any infectious disease appearing, these inspections will, if possible, be made daily.

938. The Hospital Assistants in the field will be under the orders of the Commanding Officer of the Corps, but will receive instructions from the Principal Medical Officer of the division or brigade in which they are serving.

939. The contents of the field medical panniers are detailed in Medical Appendix 7 of the Field Service Departmental Code; of the field panniers. medical companion in Appendix 8; of the field surgical havresack in Appendix 9.

940. In the field medical comfort case will be carried by each corps :—

Brandy	1 bottle.	Sugar	1 lb
Port wine	1 "	Condensed milk in canister	2 lb
Arrowroot in canister	1 lb	Ward prescription book*	2
Sago " "	1 "	Stationery	A small supply.

941. The medical equipment of the corps will be replenished from the advanced depôt of medical stores, or, if there is none, then from the field hospitals.

942. Men sent to field hospitals will be accompanied by medical certificates (Army Hospital Book No. 3) prepared by the Disposal of cal certificates (Army Hospital Book No. 3) prepared by the sick. Hospital Assistant in charge.

943. Every man reported sick will first be seen by the Senior Hospital Assistant before he passes to a field hospital.

944. The Senior Hospital Assistant will enter in his diary the names, diseases and disposal of the men reporting sick, but will not be required to keep any other record, or furnish returns and reports except such as may be called for by the Principal Medical Officer of the division or brigade.

945. He will afford such temporary assistance to sick and wounded as may be required in camp, on the line of march, and in action.

946. He will act as sanitary officer and adviser to the Commanding Officer on all matters relating to the health of the men.

947. He will, while placing every check against men reporting themselves sick unnecessarily, or passing them to the field hospitals without due cause, be careful that any man requiring hospital treatment, or who is really unfit for duty, is not detained in front with his corps.

948. Sick temporarily detained with corps will be accommodated in their own tents.

949. Men transferred to field hospitals will take with them rations for the day.

950. When sick are sent to field hospitals, intimation will be sent to the Commanding Officer by the Hospital Assistant in charge.

* One may be used as a diary.

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Stretcher-bearers.

951. When an action is expected, the trained stretcher-bearers of the corps, in the proportion of two per company, with field-stretchers, will be placed under the Senior Hospital Assistant's direction, and will proceed to the scene of action; the ward orderly will also accompany the latter, carrying the field medical companion and water-bottle and the field surgical havresack.*

952. The Junior Hospital Assistant will remain in charge of the field medical panniers, so that they may be made available during or immediately after an action.

Care of wounded.

953. The Senior Hospital Assistant in severe actions will only afford such temporary aid to the wounded as may be within his power until they are succoured by the bearer-companies, and will not undertake any serious surgical operation.

954. He and the regimental ambulance transport will never lose touch of their corps during an action, but will keep in close proximity to them, and on no account attempt to carry the wounded long distances back, or in any case beyond, or in rear of, the collecting stations formed by bearer-companies.

First field dressing.

955. Packets containing first field dressing will be issued to Senior Hospital Assistants for distribution to the troops.

956. Officers and men will carry the first field dressing in the right breast pocket of the khaki blouse, the pocket being sewn up so as to prevent the dressing from falling out, or from being removed without the stitching being cut.

957. Under the orders of the Commanding Officer the Senior Hospital Assistant will take every opportunity to instruct both officers and men in the use of the first field dressing.

Stretchers.

958. The complement of field-stretchers, *viz.*, one per company will be kept up regimentally, and carried under regimental arrangements.

Arms and accoutrements.

959. The arms, ammunition and accoutrements of a wounded man will be picked up and carried with him to the dressing stations and field hospitals, and handed over to the Pack Store Havildar.

Kits of sick.

960. The kits of all sick and wounded will accompany them to field hospitals, and such articles as are not required by the patients will be handed over to the Pack Store Havildar, who will make an inventory of the same and place them in the pack store. A duplicate copy of the inventory signed by the Medical Officer will be sent to the Commanding Officer of the man's corps. In case of death the kit, arms and accoutrements will be returned to the corps.

Depôts.

961. Depôts for native troops will be established in the vicinity of each general hospital, to which discharged men can be sent, and from which necessaries for those in hospital can be provided.

Rations.

962. When troops receive free rations, the sick treated in field and general hospitals will receive free rations also.

*See also Sections III, IV, and XVI, Field Service Departmental Code, Medical.

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963. Every Hospital Assistant employed on field service will be furnished with a pocket case of instruments, which will be returned at the end of the operations. Pocket case of instruments,

964. *Clothing*.—The dress of an Hospital Assistant will be, *full dress*, a single-breasted blue cloth patrol jacket, trimmed with narrow gold lace, with shoulder straps bearing the name of the State and badges of rank. Black serge trousers with one inch red stripe. Dark blue pugree with gold fringe, ammunition boots; sword steel scabbard, gold sword knot, and black sword belt.

Shoulder belt and pouch, white gloves.

Undress.—Khaki patrol jacket, khaki knicker-bockers (in cavalry khaki breeches), khaki putties, ammunition boots, khaki turban with blue fringes. Sword or tulwar with brown leather scabbard, sword knot and sling sword belt, and on service, a revolver.

965. Arms, belts and all articles of full dress will be supplied by the State, undress by deduction from pay.

SECTION XVIII.

RULES FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF CRIME.

I.—Definitions.

To whom
applicable.

1. All officers, non-commissioned officers, sowars, sepoy, and followers of the Imperial Service Troops are subject to these rules, except on active service, when they are under the same rules as laid down in the Indian Articles of War, so far as such rules can be made applicable to them.

Military
offences.

2. The following are military offences :—

- (1) *Mutiny* is the act of two or more soldiers or followers who join together to resist or disobey lawful authority.
- (2) *Violence to superiors*—Any soldier or follower who strikes, pushes, or threatens to strike or injure any officer or non-commissioned officer of superior rank to himself, whether on or off duty, is guilty of this offence.
- (3) *Insubordination* is wilful disobedience in word or deed of any lawful command given by a superior in the execution of his duty or insolence to the same.
- (4) *Disobedience* is the non-compliance with any lawful command given by a superior officer (*i.e.*, officer or non-commissioned officer).
- (5) *Desertion* is absence without leave *with the intention* of not returning. A soldier absent without leave for two months will be considered a deserter, unless his absence can be satisfactorily accounted for.
- (6) *Sentry sleeping on or quitting his post*.—A soldier quits his post when he leaves it without being properly relieved.
- (7) *Seeking plunder*.—Any officer or soldier who on active service leaves his regiment or post for the purpose of pillaging the inhabitants of the country, or without authority breaks into any place to plunder, is guilty of this offence.
- (8) *Abandoning garrison or post* is the quitting or giving up by any officer or soldier of a garrison, post, or guard committed to his charge, or which it is his duty to defend.
- (9) *Betraying watchword*.—A soldier who makes known the watchword or countersign to any person not entitled to receive it is guilty of this offence.

Rules for the Punishment of Crime.

Part I.

I.—Definitions.

- (10) *Corresponding with the enemy* is the holding of any correspondence with, or communicating any intelligence to, an enemy, or the knowing of the existence of such correspondence or communication, and omitting to report the same to a superior officer.
- (11) *Assisting the enemy* is the assisting or relieving of an enemy with ammunition, provisions or money, or knowingly harbouring or protecting any enemy of, or person in arms against, the British Government.
- (12) *Disbehaviour in presence of the enemy* is cowardice or casting away arms or ammunition in presence of an enemy, or using words calculated to discourage or to induce any officer or soldier to abstain from acting against an enemy.
- (13) *Creating false alarm* is the spreading of a report by word or letter calculated to cause false alarm, or intentionally doing some act which will cause a false alarm.
- (14) *Assaulting persons bringing provisions* is the using of force against or assaulting any person bringing in provisions or other necessaries to the camp.
- (15) *Striking or forcing a sentry*.—Anybody wilfully doing an act, to prevent which a sentry has been posted, forces that sentry, and thus becomes guilty of this offence.
- (16) *Unbecoming behaviour in an officer* is the commission of any offence derogatory to the rank and position of an officer, and calculated to lower him in the eyes of his men.
- (17) *Absence without leave*.—A soldier or follower is guilty of this offence who leaves his regiment without permission, or who overstays leave granted to him without a sufficient cause.
- (18) *Releasing prisoner* is without proper authority releasing a prisoner placed under his charge, or allowing him to escape.
- (19) *Drunkenness on duty* is intoxication with spirits or drugs when on or warned for any duty, or on parade or the line of march.
- (N.B.—The line of march is the distance between the station of departure and that of destination.)
- (20) *Breaking arrest* is the leaving of quarters, place of confinement, or lines without permission when under arrest, in confinement, or under punishment.
- (21) *Striking subordinate* is the ill-treating of any soldier or camp-follower junior in rank or position.

- (22) *Extortion* is the demanding of money, goods, or position by threatening exposure, punishment, etc., or by holding out hopes of advancement or gain.
- (23) *Defiling place of worship* is intentionally doing an act in connection with a place of worship calculated to wound the feelings of those who are in the habit of using that or similar places for the purposes of religion.
- (24) *Injuring or making away with horse, arms, clothing or equipment* is wilfully, or through neglect, injuring, losing, concealing, removing, selling or delivering to any unauthorized person the horse, arms, clothing or equipment, entrusted to the care of a soldier.
- (25) *Embezzlement* is the dishonestly misappropriating or converting to his own use money, provisions, forage, arms, equipment, or military stores of any kind entrusted to the charge of an officer or soldier, or dishonestly using, or disposing of such property, or dishonestly receiving or retaining any such property, knowing or having reason to believe it had been dishonestly misappropriated or converted.
- (26) *Destroying Government property* is the wilful injuring or destroying of property belonging to the State, or to the Government of India.
- (27) *Giving false evidence* is, after being duly sworn, or affirmed, making a false statement, knowing or believing it to be false, before a Court-martial or other Military Court competent to administer an oath or affirmation.
- (28) *Malingering* is feigning, producing, or aggravating illness or intentionally delaying cure.
- (29) *Wilfully causing hurt* is the intentional injuring by a soldier or follower of himself or other person with intent to render himself or other person unfit for the service.
- (30) *Theft* is the taking of an article which does not belong to the taker, without lawful permission.
- (31) *Making false returns* is knowingly furnishing a false return or report, or through design or culpable neglect omitting or refusing to send or make a true return or report.
- (32) *Other fraudulent offences* are such other acts as are done with intent to defraud, or cause wrongful loss to one person or wrongful gain to another.
- (33) *Harboring deserter* is knowingly concealing a deserter, or knowing where he is located, not giving information thereof to his Commanding Officer.

I.—Definitions.

- (34) *Failure to rejoin* is, when a soldier or follower on leave of absence, having received information from proper authority, that his regiment or corps has been ordered on service, failing, without sufficient cause, to rejoin without delay.
- (35) *Failure to attend parade* is without sufficient cause failing to appear, at the fixed time at the parade, or place appointed for exercise or duty.
- (36) *Taking bribes* is directly or indirectly requiring, accepting, or obtaining, or agreeing to accept or obtain, for oneself or some other person any gratification as a motive or reward for procuring the enlistment, leave, promotion, appointment, etc., of any person in the service.
- (37) *Habitual drunkenness* is intoxication more than four times in three months.
- (38) *Contempt of Court* is the intentional offering of any insult to a Court-martial, or causing interruption or disturbance to a Court-martial, or using menacing word, sign, or gesture in the presence of a Court-martial.
- (39) *Offences against Courts-martial* are intentionally omitting to attend when duly summoned, prevaricating, refusing to take an oath, or to make affirmation, refusing to answer a question, refusing or neglecting to produce or give up any book or document ordered by the Court to be produced or given up.
- (40) *Cruelty or indecency* is the committing of any offence of a cruel, indecent or unnatural kind, or attempting any such offence, or doing any act towards its commission.
- (41) *Enlisting a deserter* is enlisting a person, knowing or having reason to believe that he is a deserter.
- (42) *Quitting parade or line of march* is the doing so without sufficient cause, or without leave from a superior officer.
- (43) *Appearing armed in camp* is appearing, when off duty, without proper authority, in or about camp, or cantonments, or in or near any bazaar, or town, carrying a sword, bludgeon, or other offensive weapon.
- (44) *Writing anonymous letters* is the writing, or causing to be written, any letter or document not bearing a signature or bearing a fictitious signature, with a view to injuring the person or persons written about.
- (45) *Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline* is being guilty of any act or omission con-

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Rules for the Punishment of Crime.

Part II.

II.—Powers of Commanding Officer.

dered prejudicial to good order and military discipline which a Court-martial can try (*i. e.*, military offences not already specified).

- (46) *Abetment* is either directly or indirectly aiding in the actual commission of a crime.
- (47) *Absence from lines* is being absent from lines, without proper authority after tattoo beating.
- (48) *Failure to attend as a witness.* — Any person being subject to this act and duly summoned to attend as a witness before a Court-martial who intentionally omits to attend or refuses to answer questions or produce or deliver documents which he may be legally called by a Court-martial to answer, produce or deliver is guilty of this offence.
- (49) *Neglecting to compensate person injured by subordinate.* — Any person who being in command at any post or on the march and receiving a complaint that any one under his command has beaten or otherwise maltreated or oppressed any person or has disturbed any fair or market or committed any riot or trespass, failing to have reparation made to the injured person or to report the case to the proper authority, is guilty of this offence.

II.—Powers of Commanding Officer.

Powers of
Commanding
Officer.

3. The following crimes will be dealt with by the Commandant, unless owing to frequent repetition, or the gravity of the offence, they think it advisable to report the matter to higher authority :—

- Drunkenness.
- Insubordination.
- Gambling.
- Striking soldiers or civilians.
- Wilfully causing hurt.
- Making away with clothing, necessaries, or equipment.
- Absence without leave.
- Failure to attend parade.
- Irregularities on guard, or sentry duty in peace time.
- Creating a disturbance.
- Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Imprison-
ment.

4. For the foregoing offences the Commandant may award the following summary punishments, *viz.* :—

- (a) *Imprisonment*, with or without hard labour, to the extent of seven days. This punishment, which is to be reckoned from the time of the Commanding Officer's award, is to be carried out in the quarter-guard, prisoners' room, or cell.

Rules for the Punishment of Crime.

Section XVIII.

II.—Powers of Commanding Officer.

Part II.

- (b) *Forfeiture of good-conduct pay.*—This may be awarded in addition to any other minor punishment, and is restricted to one rate only.
- (c) *Confinement to lines*, for any period not exceeding thirty days, which carries with it punishment drill to the extent of fifteen days, the taking of all duties in regular turn, attending parades, and being further liable to be employed on duties of fatigue at the discretion of the Commanding Officer. Every award of confinement to lines for fifteen days and under, is to carry with it punishment drill, which will be carried out in marching order under the supervision of a non commissioned officer, detailed by the Havildar-Major for the purpose, and must never exceed two hours a day and one hour at a time.
- (d) *Stoppages* for absence without leave, but only for the number of days absent.

Confinement to lines.

The stoppages for absence without leave will be made at the rate of one day's pay for every 24 hours of absence. Overstaying leave will be considered equivalent to, and will be dealt with as, absence without leave.

- (e) *Extra guards and duties.*—These are only to be ordered as a punishment for minor offences or irregularities when on or parading for these duties and will not exceed three.

Extra guards.

- (f) *Stoppage of all leave* during the ensuing six months or forfeiture of the next furlough due.

Stoppage of leave.

5. Confinement to the lines or imprisonment must always be awarded in addition to forfeiture of pay for absence without leave.

6. An award of imprisonment may be accompanied by an award of confinement to the lines, but both together must not exceed 30 days.

7. Non-commissioned officers (including Lance-Havildars and Lance-Naicks) must not be awarded minor punishments other than reprimand; they should be placed under arrest and their offences reported to the Durbar. Non-commissioned officers should not be reprimanded in the presence or hearing of subordinates, lest their authority be weakened and their self-respect lessened.

Punishment of non-commissioned officers.

8. No award of punishment will be increased for any one offence once the prisoner has left the Commanding Officer's presence, and no punishment once awarded will be reduced, except with the sanction of the Durbar.

9. The Assistant Commandant, Company Commander, Kote-Havildar and Section Commander for Infantry will be present when a prisoner is brought before the Commanding Officer and the man's sheet-roll will be produced by the Company Commander in order that his previous character may be ascertained.

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE

Section XVIII.

Rules for the Punishment of Crime.

Part I.I.

III.—Powers of Assistant Commandants and Adjutants.

Record of
punishments.

10. All awards of punishment will be first entered in the General Defaulters' book, and then copied by Kote-Havildars into the men's sheet-rolls.

Punishment of followers.

Punishment
of followers.

11. Followers are subject to the following punishments by Commanding Officers:—

Menial servants to —

Dismissal.
3 days' imprisonment.

15 days' confinement to the lines.
6 strokes of a cane.

Others to —

Dismissal.

Fines, not exceeding half their monthly pay in any one month, and not exceeding two months' pay in the year.

Transport
followers..

12. Transport followers of and below the grade of Duffadars are subject to the following punishments for serious offences which will always be inquired into and dealt with by the Commanding Officer:—

(a) *Dismissal.*

(b) *Imprisonment up to 3 days.*

(c) *Confinement to the lines up to 15 days.*

(d) *Extra stables, and extra inspection parades of saddlery and equipment.*

12a. Sentences of dismissal or corporal punishment must be first confirmed by higher authority.

III.—Powers of Assistant Commandants and Adjutants.

Powers of
Assistant
Commandants
and Adjutants.

13. Assistant Commandants and Adjutants may award to sowars and sepoys—

Ten days' confinement to the lines carrying with it punishment drill.

Extra inspection parades of uniform, etc.

Extra drill not exceeding one hour a day, for not more than three days.

Powers of
officers when
officiating.

14. Officers officiating as Commandants, Assistant Commandants and Adjutants are authorised to award the punishments which may be awarded by those ranks.

Transport
drivers.

15. To Transport drivers the Senior Assistant Commandant may award—

(a) *Ten days' confinement to the lines with extra stables*

(b) *Extra stables not exceeding half an hour at a time and one hour in a day, but not exceeding six in all.*

(c) *Extra inspection parades (not exceeding three) of saddlery and equipment.*

Rules for the Punishment of Crime.

Section XVIII.

IX.—Investigation of charges,

Part IX.

IV.—Powers of Company Officers.

16. Company Commanders may award—

(a) *Seven days' confinement to the lines.*

(b) *Extra drill not exceeding one hour a day, for not more than three days.*

(d) *Extra inspection parades (not exceeding three) of uniform and equipment.*

Powers of
Company
Officers.

17. Jemadars may award—

(a) *Three days' confinement to the lines.*

V.—Risaldar.

18. The Risaldar may award to drivers—

(a) *Three days' confinement to the lines with extra stables.*

(b) *Extra stables not exceeding half an hour at a time and one hour in a day, but not exceeding four in all.*

(c) *Extra inspection parades (not exceeding two) of saddlery and equipment.*

Risaldar.

VI.—Jemadars of Transport.

19. Jemadars may award extra stables not exceeding half an hour at a time but not more than two in all.

VII.—Hospital Assistants.

20. The Senior Hospital Assistant may award up to 15 days' confinement to the hospital compound to hospital servants subject to the approval of the British Medical Adviser to the State. All punishment so awarded must be reported on the following morning to the Commanding Officer.

Hospital
Assistants.

VIII.—Powers of officers in command of detachments.

21. The Durbar may, if considered desirable and necessary, authorise any officer, of whatever rank, who may be in command of a detached party, or outpost, to award any or all of the minor punishments which the Commanding Officer of a regiment may award (under paragraph 4).

Powers of
officers in
command of
detachments.

22. All awards by Assistant Commandants, Company and Transport Officers must be reported to the Adjutant in writing, for entry in the General Defaulters' book and submission to the Commanding Officer.

IX.—Investigation of charges.

23. When an accusation is made against any officer or non-commissioned officer, or when any serious charge is preferred against, or any serious crime committed by, any person subject to these rules, an immediate report is to be made to the Durbar for information and orders.

Investigation
of charges.

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE

Section XVIII.

Rules for the Punishment of Crime

Part X.

X.—Courts-martial.

24. The Durbar will thereupon arrange either to personally investigate the case or will direct the matter to be inquired into by deputy, or by a Court of Inquiry.

25. Not more than 48 hours (Sunday and the weekly holiday excluded) must be allowed to elapse between the receipt of the report and the investigation of the case.

26. The Commanding Officer is responsible that, when such cases are brought up for investigation, they are brought as complete as possible, and that all witnesses, both those for and those against the offender are present.

27. All summary punishments awarded by the Durbar will be duly entered in the General Defaulters' book and in the sheet-rolls.

X.—Courts-martial.

Courts-martial.

28. The procedure to be observed for assembling and composition of Courts-martial on service will be the same as that laid down in the Indian Articles of War.

Composition.

29. In time of peace a Court-martial under these rules will consist of a President not under the rank of Squadron Commander or Assistant Commandant, and three officers as members. For the trial of an officer, the number of members will be six, of whom at least two should be senior to the prisoner, and, if possible, the remainder should be of equal rank to the prisoner.

By whom convened.

30. A Court-martial will be convened for the trial of an officer by the Durbar, and in all other cases by the Staff Officer. The proceedings will be confirmed by the Durbar.

31. Courts-martial will only be resorted to in case of serious offences, or when it is found that milder measures have not had the desired effect, or when it is thought desirable in the interests of discipline that an example should be made.

32. When application has been made for a Court-martial to be assembled, no witness is to be allowed to leave the station except in case of severe sickness, or public emergency. The death or absence of any material witness is to be immediately reported to the Durbar for information and orders.

33. An officer employed on Court-martial duty is not to be allowed to leave the station until the sentence of the Court martial is confirmed, except with the special sanction of the Durbar.

34. A prisoner ordered for trial by Court-martial must have the charge or charges on which he is to be tried read over and carefully explained to him at least 24 hours before the trial commences, and he will at the same time be called upon to give the names of the witnesses whom he desires to be called in his defence.

35. No man can be tried by Court-martial on a charge of which he has already been acquitted or convicted by a Civil Court or a Court-martial.

Rules for the Punishment of Crime.

Section XVII.

XI.—Procedure of Courts-martial.

Part XI.

36. No person will be tried or punished by a Court-martial for any military offence after the expiration of three years from the date of the commission of that offence unless the offender, by reason of absence or of some other manifest impediment, could not be arrested or confined or brought to trial within that period, in which case he will be liable to trial at any time not exceeding two years after such impediment shall have ceased. Statute of limitations.

37. Members will take their places in Court by seniority, and on a vote being taken, the President will call on the junior to give his vote first, and then in rotation to the senior member, the President himself voting last. No written record will be kept of the votes of the different members. Precedence of members of Courts-martial.

38. A munshi to keep a record of the proceedings in writing, will be in attendance, and will be solemnly affirmed, but will not be a member of the Court or take any part in the proceedings. Proceedings to be recorded by munshi.

39. When being tried by Court-martial, an officer or a non-commissioned officer should be placed under the custody of an officer or a non-commissioned officer of equal or superior rank. Prosecutor.

40. The Adjutant or other specially appointed officer will act as prosecutor. It is his duty to see that all witnesses are present, and that those for the prosecution give evidence bearing on the case; also that all documents required in the case are laid before the Court.

XI.—Procedure of Courts-martial.

41. At a trial by Court-martial, as soon as the Court is assembled, the names of the President and members shall be read over in the presence of the prisoner, each one answering to his name. The prisoner shall then be asked whether he objects to be tried by any of the officers composing the Court. If an objection is made, the prisoner's objection and the explanation of the officer concerned shall be heard and recorded by the munshi on a separate sheet of paper, and the Court will then, in the absence of the challenged officer and the prisoner, decide the objection. If found valid, the Court will adjourn and report the case to the staff officer, who will appoint another officer as member. If the objection is not found valid, the Court will proceed with the trial of the prisoner. Procedure of Courts-martial.

42. The President and members of the Court will then make the following solemn affirmation:— Oaths

"I, _____, solemnly affirm in the presence of Almighty God that I will duly administer justice without partiality, favour, or affection, and, if any doubt shall arise, then according to my conscience, the best of my understanding, and the custom in like cases, and that I will not divulge the sentence of the Court until it shall be published by authority; and further that I will not disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the Court unless required to give evidence thereof by a Court of justice or a Court-martial in the due course of law."

Rules for the Punishment of Crime.

Section XVIII.

Part XI.

XI.—Procedure of Courts-martial.

43. The munshi will make the following solemn affirmation :—

“ I, _____, solemnly affirm in the presence of Almighty God that I will faithfully write the record of the proceedings of this Court, and that I will not divulge the sentence until it shall have been published by authority ; and further that I will not disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any member of the Court unless required to give evidence thereof by a Court of justice or Court-martial in the due course of law.”

44. All witnesses, before being examined, will make the following solemn affirmation :—

“ I solemnly affirm in the presence of Almighty God that what I shall state before this Court shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.”

Prisoner's
plea.

45. Whether the prisoner pleads “ guilty ” or “ not guilty ” or whatever the plea may be, the Court-martial must always take evidence regarding the charge preferred against him.*

Witnesses.

46. All witnesses who appear before a Court-martial must be examined in the presence of all the members of the Court-martial and of the accused.

47. The prisoner has the right to cross-examine any witness who gives evidence in Court.

48. Witnesses are to be called before the Court separately, and must be examined separately ; during the examination of witness no other witness may be present in or within hearing of the Court.

Voting.

49. Every decision of a Court-martial must be passed by a majority of votes

50. If the votes are equal as to either finding or sentence, the decision shall be in favour of the prisoner

51. In all matters other than the finding or sentence, the President shall have a casting vote.

Alternative
findings.

52. Except in the following cases, no prisoner can be convicted of an offence other than the offence or offences mentioned in the charge-sheet.

A person charged with—

May be found guilty of—

(1) Desertion.

(1) Attempting to desert

or

Absence without leave.

(2) Attempting to desert.

(2) Desertion

or

Absence without leave.

(3) Theft, or dishonest misappropriation, or criminal breach of trust, or dishonestly receiving or retaining stolen property.

(3) Any one of those offences.

(4) An offence committed under circumstances involving a higher degree of punishment.

(4) The same offence under circumstances involving a less degree of punishment.

* One witness is usually sufficient to substantiate a charge to which the prisoner has pleaded guilty.

Rules for the Punishment of Crime.

Section XVIII.

XIII. Punishments

Part XIII.

53. When any person is convicted by a Court-martial of any offence, the prosecutor will be required to produce evidence of any previous conviction of such person, and further a record of his general character should be under the rank of an officer, and such evidence shall be inquired into and recorded by the Court. For this purpose the prisoner's sheet-roll and a copy thereof will be laid before the Court, and the latter, after having been compared with the original, will be attached to the proceedings. Evidence of character.

54. Whenever a sentence of imprisonment is awarded by a Court-martial to an offender already under sentence of imprisonment for a limited term, the Court may award imprisonment to commence on the expiration of such previous sentence notwithstanding that the aggregate of the terms of imprisonment may exceed the limit awardable for any particular offence. Award of imprisonment to a man already undergoing imprisonment.

XII.—Confirmation.

55. The proceedings of every Court-martial shall, after being signed by the President and members, be sent in a sealed envelope by the hand of the munshi who wrote them, to the Durbar for confirmation. Disposal of proceedings.

56. The Durbar may return the same for further evidence or for revision of either sentence or finding or may confirm or mitigate the punishment awarded or may alter the conviction or sentence or pass a judgment of acquittal. The Court on revision shall consist of the same officers as were present when the original finding and sentence were passed unless by sickness or unavoidable cause any one be absent, in which case the Court will proceed with its revision provided it consist of not less than three officers.

57. When a Court-martial reassembles to reconsider or to revise its finding or sentence, or both, it may take additional evidence.

58. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to interfere with the right of His Highness the Maharaja to grant pardons, reprieves, respites remissions, or commutations of punishments, wholly, or in part, with or without any conditions independently of the will of the person sentenced, or to order the restoration to such person of any service or other advantage forfeited under such sentence.

XIII.—Punishments.

59. The following are the punishments to which soldiers and followers are liable for committing military crimes:— Punishments.

OFFICERS.

- | | |
|--|--|
| (1) Death. | (5) Loss of standing. |
| (2) Imprisonment, with or without hard labour. | (6) Reprimand or severe reprimand. |
| (3) Dismissal. | (7) Forfeiture of arrears of pay and allowances. |
| (4) Suspension from rank, pay, and allowances. | (8) Stoppages. |

Rules for the Punishment of Crime.

Section XVIII.

Part XIII.

XIII.—Punishments.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND SEPOYS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Death. | (6) Corporal punishment, not exceeding 30 lashes. |
| (2) Imprisonment, with or without hard labour. | (7) Forfeiture of arrears of pay and allowances. |
| (3) Dismissal. | (8) Stoppages. |
| (4) Loss of standing. | (9) Forfeiture of good-conduct pay. |
| (5) Reduction to a lower grade or to the ranks. | |

REGIMENTAL, TRANSPORT AND HOSPITAL FOLLOWERS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Death. | (4) Corporal punishment, not exceeding 30 lashes. |
| (2) Imprisonment, with or without hard labour. | (5) Fines. |
| (3) Dismissal. | |

60. *Death*.—This sentence can only be awarded by Courts-martial assembled under these rules on service.

61. *Imprisonment*.—Sentences of imprisonment with hard labour for more than two calendar months will be carried out in the Civil Jail and will involve dismissal from the service. Officers must be sentenced to dismissal and non-commissioned officers to reduction to the ranks *before* being sentenced to imprisonment. Sentences of imprisonment with hard labour for two months, or for any less period, and all sentences of imprisonment without hard labour, will be carried out in the regimental quarter-guard, prisoners' room, or cells. A sentence of imprisonment by Civil Court exceeding three months involves dismissal from the service.

62. *Suspension from rank, pay, and allowances*.—This sentence must never exceed three months.

63. *Loss of standing* can only be inflicted in the rank held by the prisoner at the time of sentence; thus a Subadar can only be placed some places lower in, or at the bottom of, the list of Subadars.

64. *Reprimand or severe reprimand*.—This sentence will be communicated to the prisoner by the Staff Officer in the presence of all the officers of the Imperial Service Troops of the State.

65. *Reduction to a lower grade or to the ranks*.—This punishment is only awardable in the case of non-commissioned officers including Lance-Naiks.

66. *Corporal punishment* must not exceed 30 cuts. The sentence will be inflicted on parade in the presence of the regiment or detachment with a "cane." When corporal punishment is inflicted, a medical officer must attend, and if during the execution of the sentence it appears to him that the prisoner is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the punishment, the whipping will be finally stopped. Sentences of corporal punishment are not to be carried into effect on Sundays, except in cases of absolute necessity.*

67. *Stoppages* are only awardable as a punishment for damage to or neglect of horse or wilful injury to or misappropriation of

* See paragraph 77.

Rules for the Punishment of Crime.

Section XVII.

XIII.—Punishments.

Part XIII.

Government or State property, and are recoverable at the rate of one-third of the monthly pay of the prisoner.

68. *Fines* can only be levied from followers, and must not exceed the amount of the prisoner's pay for three months. They are recoverable at the rate of one-third of his monthly pay.

69. The following offences are punishable under the Indian Articles of War more severely when committed on active service, than during peace-time :—

Offences under Indian Articles of War.

- Sentry sleeping on, or quitting his post.
- Leaving his post or party in search of plunder.
- Quitting guard or party without leave.
- Corresponding with the enemy.
- Assisting the enemy.
- Misbehaviour in presence of the enemy.
- Creating false alarm.
- Assaulting persons bringing provisions.
- Striking or forcing a sentry.

70. The following offences, when committed on active service, are punishable under these rules with death, or transportation for not less than seven years, or with imprisonment up to 14 years :—

Punishments prescribed by the Indian Articles of War for offences committed on active service.

- Mutiny and sedition.
- Violence to a superior.
- Disobedience to the lawful command of a superior.
- Desertion, or attempt to desert.
- Re-enlistment without having been discharged.
- Sentry sleeping, or quitting his post.
- Sentry plundering.
- Abandoning garrison or post.
- Betraying watchword or countersign.
- Corresponding with the enemy.
- Assisting enemy.
- Releasing State prisoner or enemy.
- Misbehaviour in the presence of the enemy.
- Seeking plunder during action.
- Quitting guard.
- Assaulting persons bringing in provisions.
- Causing a false alarm.

71. Whenever any person is convicted under these rules of the crime of mutiny, or sedition, all his property, moveable and immoveable, shall be forfeited to the State, if the property be within the limits of the State, otherwise to the British Government.

72. The following offences are punishable under these Rules with imprisonment up to 14 years or such less punishment as the Court-martial may award :—

Offences punishable with imprisonment up to 14 years, under these Rules.

- Mutiny.
- Violence to superiors.

Section XVIII.

Rules for the Punishment of Crime.

Part XIII.

XIII.—Punishments.

Insubordination.
Betraying watchword.
Abandoning post.
Wilfully creating false alarm.

Up to two
years.

73. The following offences are punishable under these rules, with imprisonment for two years, or such less punishment as the Court-martial may award:—

Desertion.
Unbecoming behaviour in an officer, or Hospital Assistant.
Releasing prisoners.
Assaulting persons bringing provisions.
Striking or forcing a sentry.
Breaking arrest.
Striking subordinate.
Extortion.
Defiling place of worship.
Giving false evidence.*
Malingering.
Wilfully causing hurt.
Theft.
Making false returns.
Other fraudulent offences.
Cruelty or indecency.
Taking bribes.
Embezzlement.*
Destruction of Government property.*
Writing anonymous letters.
Quitting guard, post, picquet or patrol without being regularly relieved, or without leave.
Refusing to superintend or assist in making any fieldwork, or other military work of any description when ordered to do so.
Attempting to commit suicide.
Appearing armed in camp.

Up to one
year.

74. In time of peace the following offences are punishable under these rules with one year's imprisonment, or such less punishment as the Court-martial may award:—

Disobedience.
Sentry sleeping on or quitting post.
Striking or forcing a sentry.
Absence without leave.
Drunkenness on duty.
Injuring or making away with horse, arms, clothing, or equipment.
Harbouring deserter.
Failure to attend parade.

* See also paragraph 82.

Rules for the Punishment of Crime.

Section XVIII.

Part XV.

XV.—Desertion.

Habitual drunkenness.

Contempt of and offences against Court-martial.

Failure to rejoin.

Enlisting deserter.

Quitting parade, or line of march.

Quitting guard, or party, without leave.

Making wilfully false answer on enlistment.

Conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

75. Stoppages may be awarded under these rules in addition to other punishment for the following offences:—

Injuring or making away with horse, arms, clothing, or equipment.

Misappropriation of money or stores.

Destroying Government property.

76. Dismissal from the service may be awarded in addition to any other sentence *

77. A non-commissioned officer sentenced by Court-martial to dismissal, or to corporal punishment, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour, shall be deemed to have been reduced to the ranks even though reduction may not have formed part of his sentence.

XIV.—Loss of Arms.

78. In all cases of the loss of a rifle, pistol, carbine or of ball ammunition, the person or persons in whose charge it was shall be tried by Court-martial. It will rest with the accused to prove that the responsibility for the loss does not rest on him.

79. For all arms lost the following amount will be charged to the person or persons in fault, and the Court-martial shall sentence the prisoner to stoppages to these amounts in addition to any other punishment awarded:—

	R
For each Martini Henri rifle, or carbine	250 0 0
For each revolver	100 0 0
For ammunition	Twice its actual value.

XV.—Desertion.

80. In trials for desertion the following points must be borne in mind:—

- 1.—If leave has been granted to the offender and he deserts, the date of desertion in the charge will be that on which the leave expired.
- 2.—The fact of a native soldier having been struck off after two months' illegal absence does not affect his liability to trial, if afterwards apprehended, or if he surrenders.

* See also paragraph 83.

Section XVIII.

Rules for the Punishment of Crime.

Part XVII.

XVII.—Miscellaneous.

3.—*On any trial for desertion the accused may be found guilty of either desertion or of absence without leave, but in the latter case the period of such absence must be set forth in the finding.*

XVI.—Abetment.

81. Any person who abets an offender punishable under these rules may be punished with the punishments provided for such offences.

XVII.—Miscellaneous.

Dismissal.

82. On conviction of any one of the following offences the accused *shall be sentenced by the Court-martial to dismissal from the service and to forfeiture of all arrears of pay and allowances, in addition to any other punishment awarded :—*

Embezzlement.

Destruction of Government property.

Giving false evidence.

Forfeiture of pay, etc.

83. On conviction of any offence if the accused is sentenced to dismissal from the service, or to any punishment involving dismissal, he may further be sentenced to forfeit, if the Court-martial shall so direct, all or any arrears of pay and allowances due to him or such portion thereof as may be required to make good any proved loss or damage arising out of his offence.

Stoppages.

84. A Court-martial may, in addition to any punishment (except dismissal, or a punishment involving dismissal), sentence any person to be put under stoppages until any loss or damage arising out of his offence be made good.

85. Whenever it is practicable every Court-martial shall be attended by a legal adviser who shall not be below the rank of a Jemadar, and who shall be appointed by the persons convening the Court-martial. He shall conduct the proceedings, and it shall be his duty to give opinion in all matters of law, evidence and procedure and to put questions which the prosecutor or prisoner may omit, and to see that neither party in a case suffers from any remediable neglect or error. He shall be responsible for informing the Court of any informality or irregularity in the proceedings, whether consulted or not, and shall at the conclusion of the case sum up the evidence and give his opinion upon the legal bearing of the case before the Court proceeds to deliberate on its finding.

86. No sentence of death shall be passed by Court-martial unless such sentence is concurred in by four out of five or five out of seven members composing the Court.

No sentence of a Court-martial shall be carried out unless it shall be confirmed by the Durbar or the Council of Regency or by some person appointed by the Durbar or the Council of Regency to confirm Courts-martial.

XVII.—Miscellaneous.

87. No person, subject to this Act, shall, so long as he belongs to the Ulwar Imperial Service Troops, be liable to be arrested for debt under any process issued by or by the authority of any Civil or Revenue Court or revenue officers.

88. The Judge of any such Court may examine into any complaint made by such person or his superior officer of the arrest of such person contrary to the provisions of this Act, and may by warrant under his hand discharge the person, and award reasonable costs to the complainant who may recover those costs in like manner as he might have recovered costs awarded to him by a decree against the person obtaining the process.

89. For the recovery of such costs no fee whatever shall be payable to the Court by the complainant.

90. Neither the arms, clothes, equipment, accoutrements or necessities of any persons subject to this Act, nor any animal used by him for the discharge of his duty, shall be seized; nor shall the pay and allowances of any such person or any part thereof be attached, by direction of any Civil or Revenue Court or Revenue Officer in satisfaction of any decree or order enforceable against him.

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE

Section XVIII.

Rules for the Punishment of Crime.

Form of Order convening a Court-martial.

General orders by

Staff Officer _____ State.

*(In accordance with instructions received from H. H. the _____ or Durbar) a Court-martial composed as under will assemble in the Regimental Durbar Room of the _____ Regiment for the purpose of trying No. _____ and such other prisoners as may be brought before it.

PRESIDENT.

MEMBERS

The prisoner will be warned and all witnesses duly required to attend.

(Sd.) _____ Staff Officer,

_____ State.

* The words in brackets will only be used in the case of a Court-martial assembled for the trial of an officer.

N.B.—The names, rank and corps of the President and members to be entered in full.

Form of Charge-Sheet.

The prisoner No. _____

is charged with :—

1st charge _____ *

in that

_____ †

2nd charge _____ *

in that

_____ †

(Signed) _____

Staff Officer,

_____ State.

* Here state heading of charge as shown in italics in paragraph 2.

† Here state the particulars, thus:—

First charge—*Insubordination*
in that

At Agra, on the 20th June 1890, when ordered by his superior officer, Havildar Sham Singh, to lay out his kit for inspection, he said:—"I have already had my kit inspected once to-day, and I won't lay it out again," or words to that effect.

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE

Section XVIII.

Rules for the Punishment of Crime.

Form of Proceedings of a Court-martial.

(To be written on one side of the paper only.)

Proceedings of a Court-martial held at _____
on the _____ day of _____ 189____, convened by order
of _____

PRESIDENT.*

MEMBERS.*

At _____ o'clock $\frac{\text{A.M.}}{\text{P.M.}}$ the Court opens for the trial of
No. _____
Imperial Service _____*

* The rank, name and corps of the President and of each of the members and also of the prisoner should be entered in full.

Munshi (or Babu) _____

is present to write the proceedings of the Court.

The order convening the Court is read and attached to the proceedings. (Appendix A.)

The prisoner named above is brought before the Court.*

The names of the President and members are read over in the hearing of the prisoner, and they each answer to their names as they are read out.

Question 1.—By the President to the prisoner:—

Do you object to be tried by me as President, or by any of the officers whose names you have heard read over?

Answer 1.—The prisoner replies:—†

The President and members make solemn affirmation.

The Munshi makes solemn affirmation.

The charge-sheet is read, carefully explained to the prisoner, and attached to the proceedings. (Appendix B.)

* The prisoner and his escort only are brought before the Court and not any of the witnesses. The witnesses should remain outside, out of hearing of what takes place in Court, and be called in one by one as required.

† Should the prisoner object to the President or to any member or members, the rules laid down in paragraph 41 should be observed.

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE

Section XVIII.

Rules for the Punishment of Crime.

Question 2.—By the President to the prisoner :—
Are you guilty, or not guilty, of the (first) charge?
Answer 2.—The prisoner replies :—

Question.—Are you guilty, or not guilty, of the second charge?

Answer.—The prisoner replies :—

NOTE.—Every question and answer should be numbered consecutively. The prisoner should be asked to plead guilty, or not guilty, to each one of the charges for which he is being tried.

Rules for the Punishment of Crime.

Section XVIII.

(Rank) _____

appears as prosecutor, and proceeds to call witnesses. *

First witness for the prosecution :

No. _____

_____ *

having made a solemn affirmation states †:—

* The rank, name and corps of the prosecutor and of each witness should be entered in full.

† The evidence given should be taken down as nearly as possible in the witness's own words.

The prisoner declines to cross-examine this witness

or

Cross-examined by the prisoner, the witness states* :—

Cross-examined by the Court, the witness states† :—

The witness withdraws.

* When the witness has completed his statement, it should be read over to him in order that it may be corrected, if necessary. The prisoner will then be allowed to cross-examine the witness, should he wish to do so. Should he not wish to do so, it must be recorded that he declined to cross-examine.

† Any number of questions bearing on the original evidence given by the witness may be put by the prisoner and the Court. All the replies must be recorded in full.

Rules for the Punishment of Crime.

Section XVIII.

Second witness for the prosecution :

No. _____

having made solemn affirmation states* :—

The witness withdraws.

*The evidence of each witness will be recorded on a separate sheet of paper in the same manner as prescribed for the first witness. Additional sheets to be added, as may be necessary.

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE

Section XVIII.

Rules for the Punishment of Crime.

The prosecution is closed.*

DEFENCE. .

The prisoner, being called to state what he has to urge in his defence, or in mitigation of punishment, states :—

* When all witnesses for the prosecution have been examined, the prosecution will be closed and the prisoner will be called upon to state what he wishes to say in his defence. This statement should be recorded word for word.

Rules for the Punishment of Crime.

Section XVIII.

First witness for the defence :

No. _____

having made solemn affirmation states* :—

Cross-examined by the prosecutor, the witness states :—

The witness withdraws.

* If the prisoner has any witnesses to call to speak in his defence, or as to character, their evidence will be recorded in exactly the same manner as in the case of witnesses for the prosecution. The prosecutor will be allowed to cross-examine all the witnesses called by the prisoner.

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE

Section XVIII.

Rules for the Punishment of Crime.

The Court is closed to consider its finding.*

FINDING.†

The Court find that the prisoner No. _____

is *guilty* (or *not guilty*, as the case may be) of the first charge.

is *guilty* (or *not guilty*) of the second charge.

* All but the members of the Court and the Munshi will now leave the room, and be sent beyond ear-shot of what is said inside.

† A separate finding of guilty, or not guilty, must be recorded for each one of the charges, should there be more than one.

Rules for the Punishment of Crime.

Section XVIII.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE SENTENCE.

The Court is re-opened and the prisoner is again brought before it.

The prosecutor*_____

is solemnly affirmed, and replies to the following questions put to him by the President:—

Question.—What character does the prisoner bear, and what is his service?

Answer.—I produce a true copy of his sheet-roll, which shows that his character is _____, and that he has _____ years _____ months' service. (*The copy is compared with the original sheet-roll and is then attached to the proceedings.*)

Question.—Is the prisoner before the Court the person referred to in this sheet-roll?

Answer.—Yes.

Question.—How long has the prisoner been under arrest (or in confinement) on account of the charges for which he is now being tried?

Answer.—_____ days.

The prisoner declines cross-examining this witness. †

The witness withdraws. The Court is closed to consider the sentence. ‡

* The rank, name and corps of the prosecutor to be entered in full.

† The prisoner may cross-examine this witness, should he wish to do so.

‡ The prisoner will be marched back to the lines and the witnesses allowed to disperse.

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE

Section XVIII.

Rules for the Punishment of Crime.

SENTENCE.

The Court sentence the prisoner No.

to be

Signed at _____ on the _____ day
of _____ 189_____.

_____ } *President.*

_____ } *Members.*

.....Munshi (or Babu), by whom the proceedings were
recorded.

CONFIRMATION.

(a) Confirmed.

(b) Confirmed, but I remit_____

(c) Not confirmed.

Signed at_____ on the_____ day of_____
189—.

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE

Section XVIII.

Rules for the Punishment of Crime.

REVISION.

At _____ on the _____ day of _____
189 _____ at _____ M. the Court,
composed of the same members, all being present, re-assembles
by order of _____
for the purpose of reconsidering its _____ *

The Munshi is present.

The Order directing the re-assembly of the Court, and the
letter [or memorandum] giving the reasons of the Confirming
Officer for requiring a revision of the _____
are read and attached to the proceedings.

The Court, having attentively considered the observations of
the Confirming Officer, does now _____

Signed this _____ day of _____
189—.

_____ President.

_____ } Members.

* Here enter "Finding" or "Sentence" or both "Finding and Sentence," as
the case may be.

SECTION XIX.

FIELD SERVICE EQUIPMENT TABLES.

TABLE I.

Establishment of the Ulwar Imperial Service Infantry showing numbers of each rank and class to proceed with the Regiment on service, and those to remain with the Depôt.

Detail.	Service.	Depôt.	Total.	Detail.	Service.	Depôt.	Total.
FIGHTING MEN.				<i>Transport Followers.</i>			
<i>Mounted Officers.</i>							
Commandant	1	...	...	Ressaldar	1	...	...
Assistant Commandants	1	1	...	Veterinary Assistant	1	...	...
Adjutant	1	...	...	Mutsaddi	1	...	...
<i>Company Officers.</i>				Compounder	1	...	...
Subedars	7	1	...	Dresser	1	...	...
Jemadars	13	1	...	Jemadars	4	...	...
<i>Non-Commissioned Officers and men.</i>				Duffadars	8	...	...
Havildar-Major	1	...	...	Sirdar Drivers	16	...	...
Havildars	32	7 ^c	...	Drivers	72	1	...
Naiks	33 ^a	7 ^e	...	Nalbands	2	...	...
Band . . . . .	...	26	...	Lohars	3	...	...
Ruglers	12	3	...	Carpenters	2	...	...
Sepoys	752 ^b	128 ^d	...	Mochis	2	...	...
				Bhistis	2	...	...
				Grain Crushers	3	...	...
				Sweepers	3	...	...
Total all ranks	853	174	...	Total	122	1	...
<i>Regimental Followers.</i>				<i>Hospital.</i>			
English clerk	1	...	...	Hospital Assistants	2	...	...
Urdu clerk	1 ^f	...	...	Compounders	1	1	...
Hindi clerk . . . . .	...	1	...	Dresser . . . . .	...	1	...
Chowdhri . . . . .	...	...	...	Kabars	12	...	...
Langris	16	...	...	Bhistis	1	...	...
Bhistis	16	...	...	Sweepers	1	...	...
Kabars . . . . .	...	...	...	Hospital Assistant's servant	1	...	...
Mochis	1	...	...		
Khalassis	2	2	...				
Sweepers	8	2	...				
Mounted officers' servants	6	...	...		
TOTAL	51	5	...	TOTAL	18	2	...

^a Includes Armourer.

^b Includes 32 Lance-Naiks, Signallers and 2 Ward Orderlies.

^c Includes 1 Pay-Havildar and 1 Drill-Havildar.

^d Includes 1 Armourer and 4 Drill-Instructors.

^e Includes Drill-Naik.

^f This man will also do work of Chowdhri.

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE

Section XIX.

Field Service Equipment Tables.

TABLE II.

Non-Commissioned Officers' and Sepoys' kit. (1)

CARRIED ON PERSON.		CARRIED ON KIT.	
Articles.	Number per man.	Articles.	Number per man.
Khaki turban	1	Khaki puggri	1
Suit of khaki uniform .	1	Waterproof sheet . . .	1
Arms, accoutrement, and ammunition.	...	Suit of khaki	1
Huvresack	1	Putties pair	1
Water tin	1	Warm jacket (2) . . .	1
Suit of native (under) clothing	1	Great-coats (4)	1
Warm under-pyjamas (2) pairs	1	Blankets	2
Boots "	1	Foots pair	1
Putties "	1	Socks "	1
Socks "	1	Balaclava cap (2) . . .	1
Warm gloves (2)	1	Towel	1
Brass box (Dubba) (3) . .	1	Private clothing, suit . .	1
or Lotah.		Hindustani shoes . . pair	1
Packet first field dressing .	1		

(1) Officers will be guided by this list, but may make any changes in it that they wish, provided that the weights of their kits do not exceed the amount allowed by these tables, and that all articles of uniform and equipment are included.

(2) These articles will be left behind in the hot weather.

(3) To be carried in the havresack.

(4) Great-coats will be carried on separate mules, so as to be always in close contact with the Regiment.

IMPERIAL SERVICE INFANTRY, ULWAR.

Field Service Equipment Tables.

Section XIX.

TABLE III.

FREE ISSUE BY THE STATE.

The following articles in Table II will be supplied by the State free.

(1) To all Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and men

Articles.	Number per man.	Articles.	Number per man.
<i>Summer scale. (5)</i>		<i>Winter scale (5)</i>	
Boots or shoes (6) . . pair	1	Blanket	1
Putties (7)	1	Warm gloves or mittens . pair	1
Socks	2	Balaclava cap or warm hood .	1
		Poshteen for guard duties per company. (8)	20

(2) To all public followers authorised to be taken on service by Table I. (9)

Articles.	Number per man.	Articles.	Number per man.
<i>Summer scale. (5)</i>		<i>Winter scale. (1)</i>	
Puggri	1	Blanket	1
Leather belt	1	Warm coat	1
Shoes, country . . . pair	1	Warm pyjamas . . . pair	1
Blanket	1	Warm socks	1
Water bottle	1		
Havresack	1		
Khaki blouse	1		
Putties pair	1		

(5) Troops starting between 1st October and 1st April will receive both scales.

(6) Renewals will be made by the Commissariat Department, which will supply boots only.

(7) Will be supplied by the Commissariat Department, only when those in possession are worn out.

(8) These will be carried with the companies' tents.

(9) Officers will provide their personal servants and syces with the same kit as herein laid down for public followers.

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE

Section XIX.

Field Service Equipment Tables.

TABLE IV.

Tentage.

Detail.	Rate allowed.	Number of tents.	Weight.
	lbs.		Mds. srs.
3 Mounted officers	1 officer's tent each weighing 80	3	8 0
20 Company officers	1 " " between two . 80	10	10 0
2 Hospital Assistants and surgery	" " " . 80	2	2 0.
Regimental office	" " " . 80	1	1 0
1 Besalidar of Transport	" " " . 80	1	1 0
Non-commissioned officers and men	G. S. tents at . . . 160	42	84 0
Hospital	" " . . . 160	1	2 0
Transport followers	" " . . . 160	4	8 0
1 Veterinary Assistant and surgery	" " . . . 80	1	1 0
Regimental followers	" " . . . 80	6	6 0
Hospital followers	" " . . . 80	1	1 0
Advance and rear guards	" " . . . 80	4	4 0

TABLE V.

Hospital Equipment.

Detail.	Weight.
	Mds. srs.
2 Hospital Assistants' kits = 25 seers	3 21
2 " " servants' kits = 10 seers	
2 Ward orderlies' kits = 26 seers	
2 Tents for Hospital Assistants and surgery at 80 lbs. = 2 maunds	One mule.
Field medical panniers	
" " companion	
" " comfort case	One mule.
" " havresack	
Dandy with two chaguls, canvas, ambulance, 1	Carried by bearers.
Stretchers, 1 per company	
	Carried on 1st reserve ammunition mules until required.
(Number of mules allowed = 4.)	

Field Service Equipment Tables.

Section XXI.

TABLE VI.

Office Equipment.

Detail.	Number.
Standing Orders, Imperial Service Infantry, Ulwar	1
Regimental Order Book	1
Company Order Book	6
General Defaulters' Book	1
Present State Book	1
Regimental Staff Daily State Book	1
Company do. do.	8
Do. Pay Sheets	24
Regimental do.	4
Daily Summary Book	1
Do. do. Sheets	65
Forms of Charge-sheets	6
Do. of Proceedings of Court-martial	6
Morning State of Sick	65
A. F. A. 2, Proceedings of Boards	12
A. F. B. 103, List of Casualties in Action	18
F. S. F. 6, Return of Forces serving in the Field, etc.	18
F. S. F. 7, Counterfoil Memo. Books	4
F. S. F. 8, Miscellaneous Record Book	2
I. A. F. 16, Daily Returns	65
I. A. F. 55, Parade States	12
B. F. 438 O, Monthly Disposition Return	4
F. C. F. 19, Field Ration Indent Book	8
F. C. F. 20, do. do.	3
F. C. F. 21, Field Ration on Payment Indent Book	3
F. C. F. 22, Field Indent on Commissariat Book	1
M. A. F. 78, List of Cheques drawn	4
M. A. F. 158, Requisition for Cheques	4
O. F. 136, Counterfoil Outpost Duty Book	6
O. F. 136, Preliminary State of Receipts	9
B. F. 415, Family Remittances, Sopy	60
General Account Book	1
Covers for printed forms	1
Portfolio for Stationery	1
Miscellaneous Return Book (blank)	1
Small Despatch Book (blank)	1
Blank Books for Kote-Havildars	6
Blank Book for Adjutant	1
Blank Book for Assistant Commandant	1
STATIONERY.	
Leather envelope	1
„ letter bag	1
Blotting paper, quires	2
Envelopes, official, small, country	150
„ „ large	120

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE

Section XIX.

Field Service Equipment Tables.

TABLE VI—*contd.*

Office Equipment—*contd.*

STATIONERY—*contd.*

Detail.	Number.
Foolscap paper quires	6
" " draft double, Bally mill "	2
Gum oz.	4
India rubber pieces	4
Inkpowders, red, packets	4
" black "	8
Inkstands "	6
Notepaper, demiofficial quires	3
Needles, large "	2
Pencils, black lead "	12
Penholders "	12
Penknives "	3
Pen nibs doz.	3
Sealing wax sticks	2
Silk thread skeins	2
Rulers "	3
Mule trunk to hold above (1 maund 2 seers.) "	2
" table 14 lb=7 seers "	2
" chairs 4 lb=2 " "	2
Weight 3 maunds 7 seers. (Number of mules allowed = 2.)	

N.B.—The above supply of stationery is calculated for two months. Arrangements must be made at the base for renewing State forms if required. The Government of India forms will, in the first instance, be procured from the Contractor for Government Printing, Calcutta; renewals will be made from the Stationery Depot at the base. To prevent unnecessary accumulation in the field, correspondence, etc., not required for current reference should be transferred to the care of the State official at the base.

TABLE VII.

Entrenching Tools.

Detail.	Number.	Weight.		
		Mds.	srs.	ch.
Picks, light, helved, N. P.	60	2	32	8
Shovels, helved, light, cast steel	60	2	15	10
Hooks, bill, helved	40	1	0	0
Axes, felling, helved	16	1	38	0
Bars, iron, crow	4	1	16	8
Hammers, sledge, 10 lbs.	2	0	11	4
(Number of mules allowed = 4.)	TOTAL .	9	33	14

Field Service Equipment Tables.

Section XIX.

TABLE VIII.
Quartermaster's Stores.

Detail.	Number.
Khaki blouses	75
„ pyjamas	75
„ turbans	30
„ drill	thans 2
„ cotton (reels)	reels 100
Buttons	dozens 45
Socks	pairs 150
Leather and Mochi's tools	seers 10
Half-gallon oil tins, 1 per company	8
Guard tent lanterns	4
Scales and weights	sets 1
Handcuffs	pair 1
(Number of mules allowed = 4.)	

TABLE IX.
Abstract of Baggage.

Detail.	Transport allowed.
Mounted officer's tent=1 maund	} 1 mule.
„ „ kit=1 maund	
Company officer's share of tent=20 seers	} Half a mule to each.
„ „ baggage=20 seers	
Non-commissioned officers and men's kits, 13 seers each	1 mule to six men.
Followers' kits, 5 seers each	1 mule to sixteen.
Hospital Assistants and Hospital Equipment	See Table V.
1st Regimental Ammunition Reserve, at 50 rounds per rifle	1 mule to 2 boxes.
2nd Regimental Ammunition Reserve, at 50 rounds per rifle	1 mule to 2 boxes.
Pakhals, 1 pair per company	1 mule per company.
Entrenching tools	See Table VII.
Great-coats	2 mules per company.
Poshteens, 1 maund per company	1 mule to 2 companies
Spare arms, kajawahs	1 mule per pair.
Cooking pots	1 mule per company.
Regimental office	See Table VI.
Quartermaster's stores	See Table VIII.
Treasure chests	1 mule.
Armourer's forge and tools	1 mule.
Signalling equipment	2 mules.
Veterinary stores	1 mule.
General service tent of 160lbs. = 2 maunds	1 mule per tent.
General service tent of 80lbs. = 1 maund	1 mule per two tents.
Ressaldar and Veterinary Assistant of Transport kits = 20 seers each	Half of a mule.

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE

Section XIX.

Field Service Equipment Tables.

TABLE X.

Transport.

The Commandant will take measures to ensure that the transport mules and ponies are not overloaded. The proper load is 2 maunds and must not be exceeded.

All kits, etc., of officers and men, and all baggage, stores, etc., must be weighed before leaving the station for service, and care must be taken that the authorised weights are not exceeded on any account.

No.	Detail.	Table.	Mules or ponies.	ALTERNATIVE.	
				Mules.	Carts.
3	Mounted officers, each 1 mule	IX	3	3	
20	Company officers, 1 mule between two	IX	10		
830	Non-commissioned officers and men's kits, 1 mule per six	IX	139	...	38
51	Regimental followers, at 5 seers each	IX	3		
	Hospital Assistants and Hospital equipment	V	4	4	
817	Rifles at 50 rounds per rifle=68 boxes=1st Ammunition Reserve	IX	34	34	
817	Rifles at 80 rounds per rifle=108 boxes=2nd Ammunition Reserve	IX	54	54	
8	Pairs of pakhsals	IX	8	8	
	Entrenching tools	VII	4	4	
	Great-coats, 2 mules per company	IX	16	16	
	Signalling equipment	IX	2	2	
	Cooking pots	IX	8	8	
	Office equipment	VI	2		
	Quartermaster's stores	VIII	4		
	Treasure chests	IX	1		
	Spare arms, kajawals	IX	2		
	Armorer's forge and tools	IX	1		
	Poshteens	IX	4		
15	Hospital followers' kits, at 5 seers each		1		
	Ressaldar and Veterinary Assistant of Transport kits and tent	IX	1	...	19
	Veterinary stores and medicines	IX	1		
120	Transport followers' kits, at 5 seers each	IX	7		
42	Non-commissioned officers and men's tents at 160lbs.	IV	42		
4	Guard tents at 80lbs. each	IV	2		
7	Regimental and Hospital followers' tents at 80lbs.	IV	4		
4	Transport followers' tents at 160lbs.	IV	4		
	Total mules, or ponies and carts.		361	133	57
	5 per cent. of spare animals required also.				

TABLE XI.

Reserve Rations.

To be carried to detraining stations.

Strength.	Number.
Mounted Officers	8
Company Officers and Hospital Assistants	22
Non-commissioned Officers and men	830
Followers, including Hospital and Transport followers	187
Bessaldar and Veterinary Assistant of Transport	2
Mounted Officers' chargers and Hospital Assistant's pony	4
Transport mules and ponies	350

Supplies for men.

	Seers.
Rice or atta	2,348
Salt	66
Dál	391
Ghi	178
Onions	80
Chillies	14
Turmeric	14
Amchnr	49
Goor	159

Supplies for animals.

	Seers.
Grain	1,152
Compressed fodder	2,688
Salt	5
Total weight for which Railway Transport is required	7,144
	seers or, say, 179 mannds.

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE

Section XIX.

Field Service Equipment Tables.

TABLE XII.

Railway Transport.

Description of Vehicles.	No. required.		For whom.
	Metre gauge.	Broad gauge.	
1st class compartments .	1	1	For 3 mounted officers.
2nd class ditto .	4	4	{ For 20 company officers, 2 Hospital Assistants, 1 Ressaldar and 1 Veterinary Assistant.
Ditto ditto .	1	1	
3rd class carriages .	42	28	For 830 Non-commissioned Officers and men.
Ditto ditto .	3	2	For 87 followers.*
Double horse box . .	1	1	For mounted officers' charges.
Horse wagons . .	48	38	For 380 Transport mules and ponies.
Powder van . . .	1	1	For 1st and 2nd Reserve Ammunition.
Goods wagons . .	5	5	For 722 mds. of tentage, baggage, etc.
Brake-vans . . .	2	2	For reserve rations of men.
Ditto . . .	1	1	For grain reserve rations of animals.
Open trucks . . .	2	2	For grass reserve rations of animals.
TOTAL VEHICLES .	111	86	

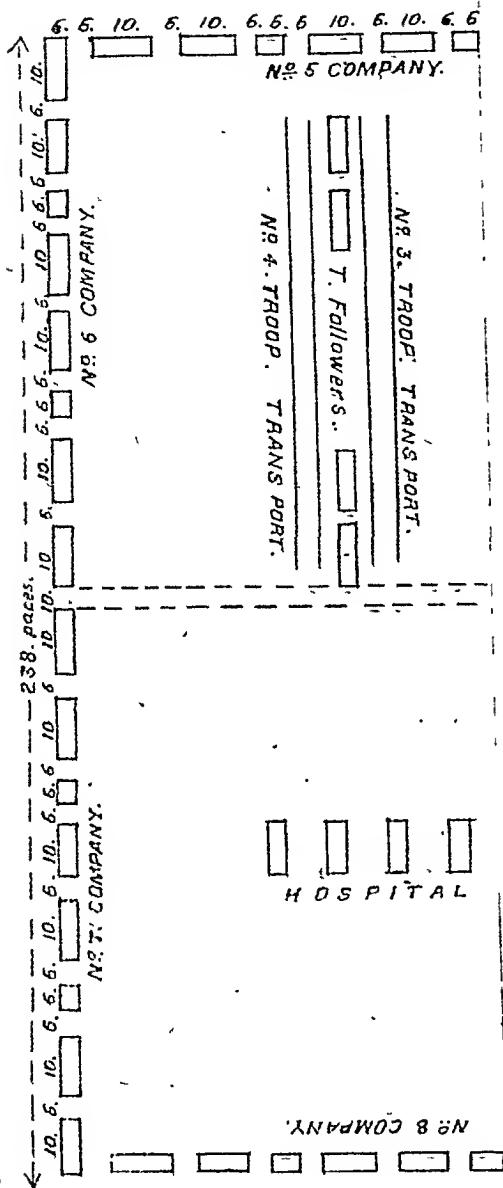
* Transport followers must be with their animals.

Pack saddlery can be placed in the same vehicles as animals. Should wheeled transport be taken, then open trucks, which hold eight transport carts, both on metre and broad gauge, should be indented for.

Steps to be taken by Commandant on receiving orders to mobilize.

1. Recall officers and men on leave or furlough (except sick leave).
2. Arrange for medical inspection of officers and men and followers (public and private) to make list of men to be left at the dépôt
3. Parade horses, camels, and transport animals for veterinary inspection. Make out list of those unfit to proceed on service, and report number of transport animals required to complete.
4. Report result of (2) and (3) to the Durbar by letter and to the Inspecting Officer by telegram.
5. Forward by post to Inspecting Officer list of supplies required, if regiment marches.
6. Arrange for reserve rations, if ordered to proceed by rail : 3 days for men, 1 day for animals.
7. Have inspection of saddlery, equipment and uniform, and complete deficiencies from the Quartermaster's stores. See bedding and cooking pots of men and followers.
8. Make out list of special kit required to be issued from State stores on mobilization.
9. Separate and pack in one-maund parcels—
 - (a) Quartermaster's stores to proceed with the regiment.
 - (b) Forge and workshop materials.
10. Complete and pack in panniers and mule trunks—
 - (a) Medical stores.
 - (b) Veterinary stores.
 - (c) Office requisites.
11. Hold marching order parades and transport loading drill, if possible, with transport animals complete; weigh kits and see authorized allowance is not exceeded.
12. Apply for from Durbar and take with corps, balance of two months' pay for all ranks.
13. Arrange for all station guards and duties to be taken over by another regiment.
14. Report all complete to Durbar and Inspecting Officer (by telegram).

PLAN OF



- NOTE 1.—A. C.—Assistant Cor
 2.—All measurements gr
 3.—Cooking places and
 5 paces in front of
 4.—If camp likely to be
 of camp.
 5.—All measurements can
 chosen for encamp
 would be used whe
 is available.

Appendix II.

APPENDIX II.

The following is the scale of monthly pay for all ranks of the Ulwar Imperial Service Infantry : —

Ser-vice number.	Established total.	Rank.	Rate of pay.	Command and staff allowance.	Uniform allowance.
		REGIMENTAL ESTABLISHMENT.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
1	1	Commandant	150 0 0	50 0 0	2 10 8
2	1	Senior Assistant Commandant.	50 0 0	...	2 10 8
3	1	Junior Assistant Commandant.	80 0 0	...	2 10 8
4	1	Adjutant	60 0 0	10 0 0	2 10 8
5	4	Senior Subedars	70 0 0	...	2 10 8
6	4	Junior Subedars	60 0 0	...	2 10 8
7	8	Senior Jemadars	40 0 0	...	2 10 8
8	6	Junior Jemadars	30 0 0	...	2 10 8
9	1	Do. Jemdar Quarter-master.	30 0 0	8 0 0	2 10 8
10	1	Havildar-Major	10 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0
11	1	Drill-Havildar	10 0 0	4 0 0	1 0 0
12	8	Kote-Havildars	10 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
13	8	Color-Havildars	10 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
14	8	Pay-Havildars	10 0 0	4 0 0	1 0 0
15	1	Band-Havildar	10 0 0	...	1 0 0
16	13	Havildars	10 0 0	...	1 0 0
17	1	Armourer Naik	9 0 0	5 0 0	1 0 0
18	1	Drill-Naik	9 0 0	2 8 0	1 0 0
19	1	Band Naik	9 0 0	...	1 0 0
20	37	Naiks	9 0 0	...	1 0 0
21	40	Lance Naiks	7 0 0	...	1 0 0
22	16	Ruglers	7 0 0	...	1 0 0
23	1	Band Master	20 0 0	...	...
24	24	Bandsmen	7 0 0	...	1 0 0
25	1	Armourer-Sepoy	7 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0
26	337	Sepoys	7 0 0	...	1 0 0
		REGIMENTAL FOLLOWERS.			
1	1	English Clerk	20 0 0	1 0 0	...
2	1	Mutsuddi	17 8 0	...	...
3	1	Moharrir	12 0 0	...	...
4	1	Teacher	10 0 0	...	...
5	1	Pajati	5 0 0	...	...
6	16	Cooks	6 0 0	...	...
7	4	Khallas	5 0 0	...	...
8	1	Carpenter	9 0 0	...	...
9	2	Mistries	8 0 0	...	...
10	8	Barbers	5 0 0	...	...
11	16	Washermen	4 0 0	...	...

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE

Appendix II.

APPENDIX II—continued.

Successive number.	Established total.	Rank.	Rate of pay.	Command and staff allowance.	Uniform allowance.
		REGIMENTAL FOLLOWERS—			
		<i>contd.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>	<i>R a. p.</i>
12	16	Water-carriers . . .	5 0 0	...	...
13	1	Watchman . . .	4 0 0	...	...
14	1	Mechi . . .	6 0 0	...	...
15	1	Do. . .	6 0 0	...	...
16	4	Grooms . . .	4 8 0	...	...
17	10	Sweepers . . .	4 0 0	...	...
18	1	Mistri . . .	8 0 0	...	...
19	1	Khallasi . . .	5 0 0	...	...
20	1	Bhisti . . .	4 0 0	...	...
		TRANSPORT FOLLOWERS.			
1	1	Resaldar . . .	25 } 0 0	...	...
2		Jemadar . . .	10 0 0	...	...
3		Duffadar . . .	8 0 0	...	...
4		Sardar-driver . . .	7 0 0	...	...
6		Drivers . . .	6 0 0	...	...
6		Nalband . . .	} Local rates.	...	...
7		Mochi . . .		...	...
8		Bhisti . . .		...	...
9		Mutsuddi . . .	3 0 0	...	...
10		Sweeper . . .	8 0 0	...	...
11		Mistri . . .	9 0 0	...	...
12		Carpenter . . .	15 } 0 0	...	...
		Salutri . . .	25 }	...	...
		HOSPITAL ESTABLISHMENT.			
1	1	Senior Hospital Assistant .	80 0 0	{ 5 0 0 (r) 16 0 0 (c) 25 0 0 (a)	2 10 8
2	1	Second grade Hospital Assistant.	40 0 0	{ 5 0 0 (r) 8 0 0 (c) 15 0 0 (a)	
3	1	Compounder . . .	10 0 0	...	...
4	1	Assistant Compounder . . .	7 0 0	...	...
5	1	Dresser . . .	5 0 0	...	...
6	1	Bhisti . . .	4 8 0	...	...
7	1	Servant or Khidmatgar . . .	4 8 0	...	...
8	4	Dooli-bearers . . .	4 8 0	...	...
9	1	Sweeper . . .	4 8 0	...	...

(a) Allowance.
(c) Contribution.
(r) House-rent.

NOTE.—Staff and command allowances will be drawn under the following circumstances viz.:

1. In full by permanent holders of appointments, when present in their appointments or absent on leave up to 1½ months or absent on duty up to 2 months, or when sick for a period not exceeding 30 days.
2. In full by those officiating in appointments, when the permanent holders thereof are absent on leave for more than 1½ months.
3. Half by permanent holders of and half by those officiating in appointments, when the permanent holders thereof are absent on duty for more than 2 months or are on the sick list for more than 30 days.

Appendix III.

APPENDIX III.

On leaving the State on duty, to attend a course of instruction, camp of exercise, etc., batta at the following rates will be given, to cover the extra expenses to which men may be put:—

	<i>R</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>p.</i>	
Commandant	50	0	0	per mensem.
Assistant Commandants	20	0	0	„
Subedars	15	0	0	„
Jemadars	10	0	0	„
Havildars	5	0	0	„
Naiks	4	8	0	„
Sepoys, bandsmen and buglers	4	0	0	„
Senior Hospital Assistant	15	0	0	„
Junior „ „	5	0	0	„
Compounders and dressers	3	0	0	„
Hospital followers	3	0	0	„
Regimental clerk and moharirs	5	0	0	„
Risaldar of transport	15	0	0	„
Veterinary Assistant, clerk and Jemadars of transport. „	5	0	0	„
Duffadars of transport	4	0	0	„
Sardar-drivers, drivers, and followers both regimental and transport. „	3	0	0	„

On leaving head-quarters for duty, *et cetera*, within the State boundaries, batta will be granted at half the above rates.

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE

Appendix IV.

APPENDIX IV.

Long Roll of Imperial Service Infantry, Uluor.

General number.	Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	RESIDENCE ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS LONG ROLL.			PRESENT RESIDENCE.			Age at the time of enlistment.	HEIGHT AT THE TIME OF ENLISTMENT.		Chest measurement.	Former service of other district.	Date of enlistment of former place.	Date of enlistment of this regiment.	Identification marks.	Name of bail-person with father's name, caste, residence, and service.	Promotions, with dates and year.	REMARKS.
				Village.	Tehsil.	District.	Village.	Tehsil.	District.		Feet.	Inches.								

Appendix V.

APPENDIX V.

Defaulter's Book.

NUMBER.	NAME OF OFFENDER, WITH FATHER'S NAME, CASTE AND RANK.		Nature of offence.	Place where the crime was committed.			PARTICULARS OF THIS CASE.		FINAL DECISION.	Name of the deciding officer.	REMARKS.
	Regimental.	Company.		Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	Rank.	Name of reporter with brief report.			
								Names of witnesses with brief evidence produced by them regarding the case.	Description of the decision whether the offender was imprisoned, fined, or given lashes, or discharged.	Date of decision, punished or released.	

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE

Appendix VI.

APPENDIX VI.

Regiment.

PRESENT STATE.	PLACE.	DATE.	19 .
DETAIL.	Commandant. Assistant Commandant. Adjutants. Subedars. Jemadars. Havildar-Major. Quartermaster Havildar. Koto-Havildars. Havildars. Naiks. Lance-Naiks. Armourers. Buglers. Bandmen. Sepoys. Grand Total of all ranks. Transport-drivers. Transport animals.	Names of officers and men joining, promoted, reduced, discharged, transferred, died, etc.	
Fit for duty . . .			
At Musketry . . .			
Regimental guards and duties.			
Regimental orderlies			
State guards and duties.			
State orderlies . . .			
Signallers . . .			
Drill Instructors . . .			
Gymnastic Instructors.			
Recruits . . .			
Prisoners . . .			
In hospital . . .			
Convalescents . . .			
Sick attendants . . .			
Officers' Bâtmén . . .			
Regimental employ			
Total present . . .			
On command . . .			
„ furlough . . .			
„ leave . . .			
„ sick leave . . .			
At Dépôt . . .			
Without leave . . .			
Total absent . . .			
Total strength . . .			
Establishment . . .			
Short of strength . . .			
Excess . . .			

Signature of Commandant.

IMPERIAL SERVICE INFANTRY, ULWAR.

Appendix VII.

APPENDIX VII.

Ulwar Imperial Service Infantry Detachment Weekly Report.

(1) PRESENT STATE.

STATION.

DATE.

	Subdars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naiks.	Lance-Naiks.	Buglers.	Sepoys.	Total.	
Fit for duty . . .									
On duties . . .									
Sick . . .									
Detachment employes .									
Total .									

(2) DETAIL OF GUARDS.

	Havildars.	Naiks.	Lance-Naiks.	Buglers.	Sepoys.	Total.	
Detachment quarter-guard.							Night in bed.
Political Agent's guard							Number of relief.
Total .							

(3) DETAIL OF SICK.

Number, Rank.	Company.	Date of admission.	Date of discharge.	Disease.

(4) DETAIL OF OFFENDERS.

Number and Rank.	Company.	Date of commission of offence.	Name of reporter.	Punishment. By order of

(5) DETAIL OF WEEKLY PARADES.

Day.	Morning.	Evening.	

(6) DETAIL OF TRANSPORT—to be entered in writing by Officer Commanding Detachment.

Appendix VIII.

Book of receipts and disbursements of uniform accounts

164

Appendix VIII.

of Ulwar Imperial Service Infantry.

165

Appendix IX.

Staff } Clothing Account.
Sepoy's }

Regimental No _____ Rank _____ Name _____
No. _____ Company _____

[illegible]

Appendix X.

Clothing account with No. _____ Company _____.

167

Appendix XI.

*Clothing account with { State
Regimental } Stores.*

[illegible]

IMPERIAL SERVICE INFANTRY, ULWAR.

Appendix XII.

APPENDIX XII.

Book of Ammunition in Magazine of Imperial Service Infantry, Uluar.

[illegible]

Appendix XIII.

Sheet Roll.

Campaigns and battles at which present, wounds received, medals, and decorations, prominent occurrences affecting conduct and character, including examinations successfully passed and certificates obtained.

Nominated Heir.

Name.	Relationship.	Residence.	REMARKS.

IMPERIAL SERVICE INFANTRY, ULWAR.

Appendix XIII—continued.

Sheet Roll—continued.

Crimes and Punishments.

Place.	Date of crime.	By whom reported.	Crime.	Punishment awarded.	By whom awarded and date.

Appendix XIII--continued.

Furlough and Leave Register.

FURLOUGH GRANTED.				Date of return.	Number of the days spent more than the leave granted.	REMARKS.
From	To	Number of days.	Nature of leave.			

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE

Appendix XIII—continued.

Sheet Roll—continued.

Register of Hospital.

Date of admission in hospital.	Date of discharge from hospital.	Number of days spent in hospital.	Disease.	REMARKS.

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE

Appendix XIV.

APPENDIX XIV.

Regiment.

Monthly Report for the month ending

19 .

DETAIL.	Commandant.	Assistant Commandant.	Adjutant.	Quartermaster.	Jemadar.	Headquarter-Major.	Kote-Headquarters.	Headquarters.	Naicks.	Lance-Naicks.	Armourer Headquarter.	Armourer Naicks.	Plovers.	Bugler-Headquarter.	Buglers.	Band-Headquarter.	Band-Naicks.	Musicians.	Sepoys.	Total of all ranks.	Transport animals.	Transport drivers.	REMARKS.
Fit for duty
At musketry
Regimental duties
State duties
Drill Instructors
Signallers
Recruits
Prisoners
Sick in hospital
Convalescent
Sick attendant
Officer's batman
Regimental employ*
Total present
On command*
„ furlough
„ leave
„ sick leave
Without leave
Total absent
GRAND TOTAL
Wanting
Establishment
Excess

Increase and Decrease.

Total last month . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Joined as recruits . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Transfers received . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Promoted . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Reduced . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Increase . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Died . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Deserted . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Transferred . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Discharged . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Promoted . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Reduced . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Decrease . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total, this month . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

* See next page.

IMPERIAL SERVICE INFANTRY, ULWAR.

Appendix XIV—concluded.

DETAIL OF DUTIES.						LIST OF MEN ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE DURING THE MONTH.																
Duties.	Officers.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Lance-Naicks.	Sepoys and Ingliers.	Rank and Name.																Number of days absent.
Regimental Guards .																						
Regimental Orderlies .																						
State Guards																						
Transport.																						
State Orderlies .						Detail.	ANIMALS.					FOLLOWERS.										
Regimental employ .							Ponies.	Mules.	Rullocks.	Buffaloes.	Total.	Resaldar.	Jemadar.	Daffadar.	Veterinary Assistant.	Followers.	Sardar drivers.	Drivers.	Grooms.	Total.	Carts.	
						Fit for duty .																
						State duties .																
						Prisoners .																
Escort .						Sick in hospital																
						„ attendants.																
						On command .																
						On leave .																
Command .						Absent without leave.																
						TOTAL .																
Remarks.																						

Appendix XV.

APPENDIX
Daily State—
Regiment for the

[illegible]

Appendix XV—continued.

Part I.
month of

OF THE MONTH.

23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

Fits for duty.
Musketry.
Regimental guard duty.
Regimental orderlies
State guard duties.
State orderlies.
Drill instructors.
Recruits.
Prisoners.
Sick.
Convalescent.
Sick attendants.
Officer's batmen.
Regimental employees.
On command.
Escort duties.
Furlough.
Leave.
Sick leave.
Absent without leave.
Total.

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE

Appendix XV—continued.

Regimental Staff.
Hospital Transport
No. Company.

Daily State—
Regiment—for the

General Summary showing number of men of all ranks

	Abbrevia- tions.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Fit for duty	P.										
Musketry	M.										
Regimental guard duty	Dy.										
Do. orderlies	Dy.										
State guard duties	Dy.										
Do. orderlies	Dy.										
Drill instructors	D.										
Recruits	R.										
Prisoners	Pr.										
Sick	H.										
Convalescent	Com.										
Sick attendants	S. A.										
Officers' batmen	B.										
Regimental employés	R. E.										
On command	C.										
Escort duties	C.										
Furlough	F.										
Leave	L.										
Sick leave	S. L.										
Absent without leave	A.										

Men subject to deductions of pay during the month.

DATE.	Number of days.	
	From	To
Cause.		
Rank and Name.		
Regimental number.		

Appendix XVI.

APPENDIX

Pay Book of Company No. Ulwar Imperial Service Infan[illegible]

The Pay-Ilavildar is responsible that the entries in the above are correctly made.

Appendix XVII.

APPENDIX XVII.

Pay Book of Followers of Imperial Service Infantry, Ulwar, for month of 189 .

Serial number.	NAME.	Balance pay.	PAY.						Grand Total.	DEDUCTIONS.						Due payable.	Signature or seal of receiver.	REMARKS.
			Pay.	Allowance.	Contribution.	Uniform.	House rent.	Total.		Duties.	Treasury.	Forfeiture.	Cost of grain, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.			

APPENDIX XVIII.

*Abstract of the pay account of the Ulwar Imperial Service Infantry
for the month of year 18 .*

Appendix XVIII.

APPEND

Abstract of the pay account of the Ulwar Imperial Serv

Companies.	No.	Last month's revenue	PAY.										PRESENT DEMANDS.										Grand total.					
			Net pay.	Allowances	Good-conduct pay.	In last month.	Increased in this month.	Total.	Deductions in this month.	Balance.	Uniform pay deposited.	Contribution.	Hire of house.	Total.	Grand total.	Pay left in the Deftes' hands.	Balance.	Last demands pay due.	Loan on interest.	Uniform.	Cost of club.	Cost of food.		Miscellaneous.	Expenses on absence.	Reimbursement pay due of prisoners.	Good-conduct pay decreased.	Deductions on account of civil decrees.	Fine.	Total.
	1																											
	2																											
	3																											
	4																											
	5																											
	6																											
	7																											
	8																											
	Total																											
	Followers																											
	Stationery																											
	Total																											
	Hospital																											
	Pensioners																											
	Grand total																											

Appendix XVII.

ice Infantry for the month of

year 18

[illegible]

190	Register of M. H. component parts of Imperial Service Infantry, Ulwar.	Month	Year.
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[illegible]

APPENDIX XXI.

REGISTER OF ACCOUNTREMENTS.

Register of ac outremments of the Imperial Service Infantry Regiments that is in charge of Companies and in Storr.

[illegible]

Appendix XXII.

APPENDIX XXII.

Form for Committee proceedings on uniform, etc., of men discharged.

AMOUNT, DEPOSITED, DUE TO MAN.						AMOUNT DUE TO STATE.						REMARKS.		
Name of article.	Value of article for which money already deposited.			Deposited amount on account of uniform.	Allowance for repairs.	Total.	Name of stores.	Value.	Depreciated amount.	Cost of repair.	Value of stores lost or taken away.		Miscellaneous dues.	Total.	Balance, due to man or State.
	Original value of article.	Depreciated amount.	Balance.											

Appendix XXIV.

APPENDIX XXIV.

COMPANY _____ REGIMENT.

Register of Arms and Accoutrements.

REGIMENTAL NUMBER.	RANK AND NAME.	NUMBER ON ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.	ARMS.	ACCOUTREMENTS.	MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.	REMARKS.
			Rifle complete with bayonet.			Regarding injuries to arms or equipments, with results of investigation into circumstances connected therewith.
			Sword.			Explanation of alterations caused by transfers, promotions, deaths, discharges, etc.
			Scabbard, sword.			
			Scabbard, bayonet.			
			Large			
			Protective fronsight rifle.			
			Sword-bayonet, drummers' and buglers'.			
			Scabbard, sword, drummers'.			
			Flags, ammunition, leather, brown, N. I.			
			Bags, canvas, kit.			
			Belts, leather, carrying rifle, cases.			
			Belts, waist, black or brown.			
			Belts, waist, black or brown, Native Officers			
			Braces, black or brown, sets.			
			Carriage, drums, brown.			
			Frogs, brown, rifle case.			
			Frogs, brown.			
			Pouches, ammunition, black or brown.			
			Slings, rifle, brown.			
			Straps, brown, great-coat, pairs.			
			Belts, shoulder, brown, drummers'.			
			Bottle, zinc, oil.			
			Cases, brown, oil bottles.			
			Knaps, sword, Native Officers'.			
			Straps, brown, breeches.			
			Whistles.			
			Pouches, ammunition, brown.			

The date of issue only (as marked on the various articles) are to be entered in these columns.

Appendix XXIV.

Instructions for keeping this Register.

1. The column "Progressive numbers" is to present an unbroken consecutive series from 1 upwards. The circumstance of a man's name being erased from the Rolls is not to interfere with progression, the object of which is defined in the 5th paragraph of these instructions.

2. The column "Rank and Name" is to show the actual rank of each man at the time his name is entered. If subsequently promoted or reduced, a red ink line is to be ruled across the entry, and the name re-entered at foot of the Roll with a red ink note in the last column, thus: "See No. 17" (i.e., the progressive number of the man who was last in possession of the equipments); a corresponding note being also made in the last column of the old entry, thus: "promoted (or reduced), see No. 179" (whatever the last number in the Roll may be). In the case of men becoming a non-effective, the red ink line should be ruled across the entry and a note made in the last column, thus: "Died 5th August 1876, (or discharged or transferred, etc., as the case may be).

3. As the arms and accoutrements are numbered consecutively from 1 up to the limit of the prescribed establishment, the several articles of each complete set must bear the same "Equipment number;" and as this uniformity is essential as a means of identification, it must be carefully preserved throughout the corps. The column "Number on Arms and Accoutrements" will show the numbers (see para. 4).

4. The several columns under the respective heads of "Arms," "Accoutrements" and "Musical Instruments" will merely show the dates of issue marked on the various articles in possession of the men. In the event of any article of equipment being lost, destroyed, etc., and replaced, the new article is to bear the same "Equipment number," but the date of issue of the old one is to be struck out and that of the new one substituted.

5. In the first of the two columns under the head of "Remarks" the entries should be made as brief as possible. In cases of promotion and reduction the new entries ordered in paragraph 2 will enable the injuries to be traced whenever necessary. In the case of recruits receiving the arms, etc., of non-effective soldiers, the note in the last column in the entry is to show the "progressive number" of the man last in charge of the Equipments, thus:—"Received from No. 15" (or as the case may be).

APPENDIX XXV.

DISCHARGE CERTIFICATE.

To all officers, Civil and Military, whom it may concern.
 This is to certify that the bearer hereof (name)
 is discharged from (corps) (cause of discharge)
 having served in the said corps
 years months days.
 His age on enlistment was years.
 His conduct and character in the corps have been

Descriptive Roll.

Name.	Father's name.	Religion and caste	RESIDENT OF			Present age.	Height.	Chest measurement.	Particular marks.
			Village.	Tehsil.	District or State.				

He has received all moneys due to him on account of pay, marching batta, uniform, necessaries, *et cetera*, up to the date of his discharge.

Date of discharge.

Signature of Commandant.

Appendix XXVI.

APPENDIX XXVI.

Rules to be observed in the replacement of component parts of arms lost or broken.

1. When requesting the Inspecting Officer to indent for component parts of arms broken or lost, the number of unserviceable component parts in hand, and the number which have been lost, should invariably be stated.
2. Commanding Officers should personally satisfy themselves that all breakages are *bonâ fide* and that all the broken portions are forthcoming.
3. All broken component parts must be returned to the Arsenal.
4. The cost of replacing component parts lost or broken should be charged against the man to whom the arm to which they pertain belongs, unless he can prove being in no way to blame.

Instructions to be observed on the receipt of stores from an Arsenal.

5. All packages of ordnance stores under delivery by railways, or other carrying companies, whether private or Government, must, before they are taken over, be carefully examined by a non-commissioned officer or steady soldier specially deputed for this purpose; and in the event of any damage or deficiency being apparent, a clear receipt is to be given only under written protest, when delivery is otherwise refused. In such cases the carrying company's agent must be requested to send a representative to attend the opening and examination of the packages, and this should take place only in the presence of a board of officers, which should be assembled with the least practicable delay.
6. All ordnance stores and equipments when received must be at once examined, the packages containing the stores opened, and the contents counted and carefully inspected in the presence of the Commanding Officer to whom the stores are issued, or an officer deputed by him. This examination must be made before the stores or equipments are taken on charge, and previous to the signing and return of the receipt voucher.
7. Regarding damaged or doubtful packages taken over under protest, see instruction given in preceding paragraph.
8. Any damage the stores may have received is to be at once reported to the Inspecting Officer in order that it may be determined whether the damage was caused by the carelessness of the carriers or otherwise. A note shall always be made of the circumstances on the delivery vouchers, since in the absence of any remarks no claim could be made against the person or persons responsible for the safe carriage or packing of the stores. Failing to take these precautions, the receiving officer will be held responsible for any loss or damage that may be brought to light subsequently.

Appendix XXVI.

9. All persons receiving stores should take care, on receipt of the packages, to ascertain the actual weight of each before opening any of them, and see that it agrees with the weight marked upon it. Should this not be the case, each package must be opened by itself, and the contents compared with the packing note contained therein. If the contents prove correct all stores of the same kind must be collected together and the packing note kept until the articles delivered are compared with the delivery vouchers. If any package be received without a packing note, or if the contents do not agree with those entered in the packing note, they should be at once weighed together with the package and all wrappers in which they may have been received. Should the weight thus ascertained be less than the weight of the package before it was opened, any deficiency existing must evidently have been caused at the receiving station. On the other hand, should the weights taken before and after opening the package agree, the deficiency will have been proved to have occurred at the despatching station, or in transit. In all such cases, a report of the irregularity should be made without delay to the Inspecting Officer, pending whose enquiry into, and decision on, the matter, the contents of each package must be kept separate, and the packages or wrappers retained.

10. On receipt of cases containing acids, ammonia and other spirits, such stores should be taken to a safe place apart from other stores, and these be carefully opened and examined. If on examination the bottle or other vessel in which the acid or spirit is contained is found broken and the sawdust saturated, the whole should be buried, with the exception of the packing case, after the cause of damage has, if possible, been ascertained. If the stores are found intact and in good order they should be carefully repacked and be stored in a place apart from other stores.

Memoranda regarding the return of stores to an Arsenal.

11. In all packages of stores returned to the Arsenal, a packing note signed by the Commanding Officer will be placed detailing their contents in full, and the name of the packer.

12. Before returning empty cartridge cases every package should be most carefully examined and all loaded cartridges, whether ball or blank, must be removed prior to their despatch to the Arsenal.

13. All recovered lead will be received by the Arsenal at Rs. 9 per cwt., 4lb. per cwt. being deducted for wastage in recasting.

14. When rifles are returned to the Arsenal, proper arm chests should be obtained through the Inspecting Officer from the Arsenal authorities.

15. Commanding Officers are responsible that all ball and metal cases, and blank cartridges are returned to the Arsenal. The cases will be paid for at the rate of Re. 1-8 per 1,000.

Appendix XXVI.

16. All packing cases received from an Arsenal should be carefully preserved and should be returned to the Arsenal as opportunities offer.

17. Packing cases are described as being of a certain "size," according to their cubical dimensions, thus:—

First size	.	.	.	Under 1 cubic foot.
Second size	.	.	.	Over 1 and under 2 cubic feet.
Third size	.	.	.	Over 2 and under 4 cubic feet.
Fourth size	.	.	.	Over 4 and under 8 cubic feet.
Fifth size	.	.	.	Over 8 and under 16 cubic feet.
Sixth size	.	.	.	Over 16 and under 32 cubic feet.
Seventh size	.	.	.	Over 32 cubic feet.

18. To ascertain the "size" of a case, multiply together the height, width and length of the case measured outside. Thus a case 3 feet long 8 inches deep and 2 feet wide is a 3rd size case, being 3 cubic feet.

APPENDIX XXVII.

Annual inspection of arms by the Civil Chief Master Armourer.

1. The assembly of a Board composed of the Commanding Officer as President and the two next senior officers as members to inspect the whole of the arms in charge of the regiment in conjunction with the Civil Chief Master Armourer, will be arranged for.

2. The proceedings of the Board will be recorded on I. O. Form 291 in triplicate. This form will be supplied by the Inspecting Officer, to whom two copies of the proceedings should be forwarded, the third being retained for record.

3. The Civil Chief Master Armourer should be afforded every facility for a complete inspection of the arms.

4. A numerical roll of the arms should be prepared beforehand, in which the remarks of the Civil Chief Master Armourer will be entered.

5. The roll should be in the following form :—*

Serial number.	Regimental number.	Manufacturer's number and mark.	Civil Chief Master Armourer's remarks.
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
etc.			

6. All cases of damage or neglect discovered by the Civil Chief Master Armourer will be recorded by the Board, who will also ascertain on whom the cost of repair or replacement should fall.

7. When the Civil Chief Master Armourer requires any arms to be stripped for his inspection, this should be performed by the non-commissioned officers and men who have been instructed in this duty (Standing Orders, para. 165), and not by the Armourer.

*Revolvers should be entered at the foot of the roll and they should be given a separate set of serial numbers.

Appendix XXVIII.

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Monthly Return of Sick of the Ulwar Imperial Service Infantry
during the month of 189.

Number of beds		Total strength at Head-quarter Detachment Escorts	TOTAL	* Out-patients re- mained on the 31st December.	Out-patients, new cases registered.	IN-PATIENTS.							Remarks.		
						Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining.		
General Diseases.	Group A	Small-pox . . . . .	.	.									
		Cholera . . . . .	.	.									
		Dysentery . . . . .	.	.									
		Malarial fever† . . . . .	.	.									
		Primary Syphilis . . . . .	.	.									
	Group B	Secondary Syphilis . . . . .	.	.									
		Gonorrhœa . . . . .	.	.									
	Group C	Scurvy . . . . .	.	.									
		Worms . . . . .	.	.									
	Group D	Debility . . . . .	.	.									
Rheumatic affections . . . . .		.	.									
Tubercular . . . . .		.	.									
Local Diseases.	All other general diseases—	Leprosy . . . . .	.	.									
		Diseases of the nervous system . . . . .	.	.									
		Diseases of the eye . . . . .	.	.									
		Diseases of the ear . . . . .	.	.									
		Diseases of the nose . . . . .	.	.									
		Diseases of the circulatory system . . . . .	.	.									
		Lungs (diseases of) . . . . .	.	.									
		Other diseases of the respiratory system . . . . .	.	.									
		Diarrhœa . . . . .	.	.									
		Dyspepsia . . . . .	.	.									
		Diseases of liver . . . . .	.	.									
		Other diseases of digestive system . . . . .	.	.									
		Goitre . . . . .	.	.									
		Spleen (diseases of) . . . . .	.	.									
		Diseases of lymphatic system . . . . .	.	.									
		Diseases of urinary system . . . . .	.	.									
		Diseases of generative system . . . . .	.	.									
		Veneral diseases other than those in Group A . . . . .	.	.									
		Diseases of the organs of locomotion . . . . .	.	.									
		Diseases of connective tissue . . . . .	.	.									
		Diseases of the skin . . . . .	.	.									
		Ulcers . . . . .	.	.									
		Poisons . . . . .	.	.									
		General injuries . . . . .	.	.									
		Local injuries . . . . .	.	.									
		TOTAL													

* This column should be filled up in the Return for January and in the Annual Return.

† All fevers other than "Malarial" should be entered under "All other general diseases."

Appendix XXVIII.

[illegible]

Strength.
Remained.
Admitted.
Died in hospital.
Do. out of hospital.
Discharged to duty.
Do. otherwise.
Remaining.

Aggregate number.
Treated during the month.
Average daily strength.
Consecutive number of nights in
bed.

[illegible]

Appendix XXVIII.

	Regiment.
	Number
	Rank
	Name.
	Disease.
	Admitted.
	Discharged.
	Died.
	REMARKS.
	Regiment.
	Number.
	Rank.
	Name.
	Disease.
	Admitted.
	Discharged.
	Died.
	REMARKS.

ULWAR IMPERIAL SERVICE
INFANTRY.

Monthly return of sick of

ULWAR.

FOR

the month of

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE

Appendix XXIX.

APPENDIX XXIX.

Scale of Hospital Furniture, Ulwar Imperial Service Infantry.

Articles.	Ulwar Military Hospital.
Almirah, large, for medicines	1
Do. small, for poisons	1
Bath, slipper, portable, on wheels	1
Boards, inventory, per ward	1
„ hospital rules, per ward	1
Book case	1
Chairs for surgery and office	3
Beds, iron	5% of strength.
Forms, 5 feet	1
Head rests	2
Ladders, lamp	1
Mallet, dry earth	1
Racks, towel, for surgery	1
Rods, lamp, per hanging lamp	1
Stands for two surrahies for surgery	1
Screen, moveable	1
Stands for eight gurrahs	1
Table, office, with drawers, for surgery	1
„ dispensing	1
„ dissecting with head rest	1
„ prescribing	1
Trays, dressing	1
Wash-hand stand, with enamel ware fittings	1

IMPERIAL SERVICE INFANTRY, ULWAR.

Appendix XXX.

APPENDIX XXX.

Scale of Hospital Equipment, Ulwar Imperial Service Infantry.

Articles.	Ulwar Military Hospital.
Basin, wash-hand, metal	1
Baskets, bottle, to hold six bottles	1
Buckets, mortuary	1
Chioks, fine, with ropes for hanging and tying, per door	1
„ coarse, per opening in verandah	2
Clocks, American, for surgery	1
Crutches, pairs, French pattern	1
Cups, spitting, earthen, glazed	1
Degohies for heating water, 4-gallon	1
Dusters	6
Frames, tin, for bed-head tickets	5%
Hoes (phowrahs)	1
Lanterns, kerosine, hurricane, for surgery, etc.	1
„ common, oil lamps, per ward	1
Mats, door	1
Measuring tape, 5 feet, for measuring recruits	2
Padlocks and keys, per almirah, box, cupboard, etc.	1
Purdahs, per opening without doors	1
Stomach warmers	1
Tins, fomenting	2
Trays for spreading poultices, wooden	2
Tubs for bathing, galvanised iron	2
Towels, hand, for surgery	4
Blankets, country, 8lbs. 7x4	5%
Mattresses	5%
Pillows, cocoa-nut fibre	5%
Thermometer for surgery and ward	2

APPENDIX XXXI.

*Rules to be observed by Patients in Hospital, Ulwar Imperial
Service Infantry.*

1. No patient will leave the hospital compound without the permission of the Assistant Surgeon or Hospital Assistant.
2. Patients, who are well enough, will be properly dressed, have their beds made, and be seated on the foot of their beds, five minutes before the morning visit of the Assistant Surgeon or Hospital Assistant in charge.
3. All patients must be in bed at gun-fire, after which no talking will be permitted in the wards.
4. Smoking is prohibited in the hospital.
5. Gambling is strictly prohibited.
6. No drugs, spirits or prohibited articles of food are to be used.
7. Patients are warned that they will be put under stoppages to pay for any articles of hospital furniture or equipment lost or damaged through their neglect or carelessness.
8. Patients can only see their friends at the hours fixed on by Assistant Surgeon or Hospital Assistant in charge.

IMPERIAL SERVICE INFANTRY, ULWAR.

Appendix XXXII.

APPENDIX XXXII.

Morning State of Sick of the _____ Hospital for 189 .

Station _____ Date _____ 189 .

Diseases.	Re- main- ed.	Since ad- mitted.	Dis- charged.	Died.	Remain- ing.	REMARKS.
Small-pox . . .						
Cholera . . .						
Diarrhœa . . .						
Dysentery . . .						
Malarial fevers . . .						
Respiratory diseases . . .						
Scorbutic . . .						
Tubercular . . .						
Rheumatic . . .						
Veneral . . .						
Ocular . . .						
Boils, Ulcers, etc. . . .						
Skin diseases . . .						
Intemperance . . .						
Surgical . . .						
Other complaints . . .						
TOTAL . . .						

Officers on the Sick Report.

Rank.	Names.	Corps.	Dis- ease.	Ad- mitted.	Dis- charged.	REMARKS.

Table showing the number of Sick by Corps.

	Re- main- ed.	Ad- mitted.	Discharged.		Died.	Remain- ing.	REMARKS.
			Duty.	Con- vales- cent.			
TOTAL .							

In Medical charge.

Remarks on the health of the Ulwar Imperial Service Infantry.

Ulwar Imperial Service Infantry.

Morning State of Sick of _____

All sanitary recommendations to be noted here also. The names of men of Imperial Service Infantry admitted into, and discharged from, hospital and who have died, to be entered here, showing regimental number, rank and corps.

Hospital for the _____

day of _____ 189 _____

ONE COPY REQUIRED.

To be furnished daily for the information of the Officer Commanding Imperial Service Infantry, Ulwar, the British Medical Officer, when present, and Commandants, and then to be filed in the surgery.

Signature of Assistant Surgeon or Hospital Assistant in Medical charge.

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE

Appendix XXXIV.

APPENDIX XXXIV.

List of authorized Medicines for Military Hospital, Ulwar Imperial Service Infantry.

Medicines.*													The annual supply of medicines to be calculated on the annual expenditure as shown by the Stock Book or as the British Medical Officer may approve of.
Acaciæ Gummi	
Acidum Aceticum	
" Boriceum	
" Carboliceum	
" Citricum	
" Gallicum	
" Hydrochloricum Dilutum	
" Hydrocyanicum	
" Nitricum	
" Nitro-hydrochloricum	
" Phosphoricum	
" Sulphuricum Aromaticum	
" " Dilutum	
" Tannicum	
" Tartaricum	
Ammonii Carbonas	
" Chloridum	
Antimonium Tartaratum	
Antipyrin	
Aqua (distilled water)	
Argenti Nitras	
Assafœtida	
Atropenæ Sulphas	
Bismuthi Subnitras	
Borax	
Buchu Folia	
Columbæ Radix	
Camphora	
Cetaceum	
Chirata	
Chloral Hydras	
Chlorodyne, Collis Browne's	
Chloroformum	
Cinchona Alkaloids	
Cinchonæ Flavæ Cortex	
Callodium	
Copaiba	
Creasotum	
Creta Preparata	
Cubeba	
Cupri Sulphas	
Cusso	
Emplastrum Belladonnæ	
" Cantharidis	
" Hydrargyri	

* Medicines not on this list, required for special cases, may be indented for on the sanction of the British Medical Officer.

Appendix XXXIV.

List of authorized Medicines for Military Hospital, Ulwar Imperial Service Infantry—contd.

Medicine.									
Emplastrum Picis . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Resinæ . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Extractum Belladonnæ . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Colocyntidis Compositum . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Ergotæ Liquidum . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Filicis Liquidum . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Gentianæ . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Hyoscyami . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Nu is Vomice . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Taraxaci . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ferri et Ammonii Citras . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ et Quininæ . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Iodidum . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ - sulphas . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Galla . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Gentianæ Radix . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Glycerinum . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hydrargyri Iodidum Rubrum . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Oxidum . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Perchloridum . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Subchloridum . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Hydrargyrum cum Creta . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Iodoformum . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Iodum . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ipecacuanha (in powder) . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Jalapa (in powder) . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kamala . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Linimentum Camphoræ Compositum . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Opii . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Saponis . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Sinapis Compositum . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Liquor Ammoniac Fortior . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Asenicalis . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Epispasticus . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Opii Sedativus . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Plumbæ Subacetatis . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Potassæ . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Zinci Chloridi . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Magnesia Levis . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Magnesi Sulphas . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Morphinæ Acetas . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Hydrochloras . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Olum Anethi . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Anisi . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Cajuputi . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Crotonis . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Juniperi . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
„ Menthæ Piperitæ . . . . .	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

The annual supply of medicines to be calculated on the annual expenditure as shown by the Stock Book or as the British Medical Officer may approve of.

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE

Appendix XXXIV.

List of authorized Medicines for Military Hospital, Ulwar Imperial Service Infantry—contd.

Medicines.														
Oleum Morrhuæ	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Papaveris	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Ricini	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Terebinthinæ	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Opium	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Paraffinum durum	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pilula Aloes et Myrrhuæ	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Ferri Carbonatis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Hydrargyri	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" " Sub-chloridi Composita	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Rhei Composita	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Scillæ Composita	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Plumbi Acetas	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Podophylli Resinæ	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Potassii Acetas	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Bicarbonas	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Bromidum	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Chloras	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Iodidum	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Nitras	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Permanganas	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Tartaras Acida	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Pulvis Cretæ aromaticus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" " " eum opio	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Ipecacuanhæ compositus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Jacobi veri	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Jalapæ compositus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Kino	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Quassia Lignum	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Quinæ sulphas	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rhei Radicis	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Salicinum	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Santouinum	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sarsæ Radix (ununtamool)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Senegæ Radix	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Senna	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Soda Tartarata	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sodii Bicarbonas	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Phosphas	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Salicylas	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Spiritus Ammoniaæ aromaticus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Aethoris	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" " Nitrosi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Chloroformi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" Rectificatus	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Strychnina	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sulphur Sublimatum	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Syrnpus Ferri Iodidi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
" " Phosphatis cum Quinine et Strychnina	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

The annual supply of medicines to be calculated on the annual expenditure as shown by the Stock Book or as the British Medical Officer may approve of.

Appendix XXXV.

APPENDIX XXXV.

List of poisons—

Aconite and its preparations.
Arsenic and its preparations.
Belladonna and its preparations.
Cantharides.
Caustic Potash.
Carbolic Acid.
Chloral Hydrate.
Chloride of Zinc.
Chloroform.
Conium and its preparations.
Corrosive sublimate and its preparations.
Croton oil.
Digitalis and its preparations.
Elatarium.
Ergot of Rye and its preparations.
Indian Hemp and its preparations.
Lunar Caustic.
Opium and preparations of opium and poppies.
Prussic Acid.
Red Iodide and Oxide of Mercury.
Savine and its oils and ointment.
Strong Mineral Acids.
Strychnine.
Tartar Emetic.

STANDING ORDERS FOR THE

Appendix XXXVI.

List of Surgical Instruments and Medical and Surgical Appliances required for Military Hospital, Ulwar Imperial Service Infantry—continued.

ARTICLES.	
SECTION I.—SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS—concl'd.	
Splints, common, sets	2 sots.
„ „ long, Dissant's, sets	1
„ Liston's, inclined	1
Stethoscope	1
Syringes, enema, Reid's patent, with vaginal tube	1
„ hypodermic	1
„ glass, urethra, male	4
„ pewter, 2-oz.	2
„ pewter, ear	1
Trocars, case	1
Trusses, double	As required.
„ single	Do.
Tubes, Tracheotomy, sets	*
SECTION II.—MEDICAL AND SURGERY APPLIANCES.	
Basins, pus	1
„ dressing, metal, in sots of five	1 sot.
Beds, air	As required.
Bougie cases, tin	1
Brushes, glass, in phial	1
Catbeter cases, tin	2
Caustic cases, vulcanite	2
Corks, phial	As required.
„ pint	Do.
„ quarts	Do.
„ for wide-mouthed bottles	Do.
Corkscrews	1
Cups, feeding, China	1
Field Medical Companion, complete	} See Appendix XXXVII.
„ „ panniers, complete, pairs	
„ Surgical Havresaaks, complete	
Funnels, composition, of sizes, English	As required.
Gallipots, country	Do.
„ English	Do.
Gutta serena, thick	Do.
„ „ tissue	Do.
Leathers, white	Do.
Legs, artificial	Do.
Ligature, flax	Do.
„ silk	Do.
Lint	Do.
Machine, pill-making	1
Microscope, educational, small	*
Measure glass, 4-oz.	1
„ „ 2 „	1
„ „ 1 „	1
„ „ minim	2

* Instruments and appliances marked with an asterisk can be obtained on loan, when required from the State main dispensary.

IMPERIAL SERVICE INFANTRY, ULWAR.

Appendix XXXVI.

List of Surgical Instruments and Medical and Surgical Appliances required for Military Hospital, Ulwar Imperial Service Infantry—concluded.

ARTICLES.	
SECTION II.—MEDICAL AND SURGERY APPLIANCES—concl'd.	
Measure glass, pewter, 1 lb	1
„ „ „ 2-oz.	1
„ „ double	1
„ 2-foot rule, English, folding, in 6" length	1
Pans, bed, earthenware, round, English	1
„ „ „ slipper-shaped, English	1
Paper filtering	As required.
„ litmus	Do.
„ turmeric	Do.
„ wrapping, blue, brown, and white	Do.
Pencils, camel-hair	6
Pestles and mortars, brass	1
„ „ glass	1
„ „ „ wedgewood, of sizes	2
Phials, common, English	As required.
„ stoppered	Do.
Pill boxes of sizes	Do.
Pins, common	Do.
Pots, decoction, iron	1
„ „ tin	1
„ delf, with covers, in nests, from 2 oz. to 2 lb.	As required.
„ infusion, tin	2
Rod, glass	1
Scales and weights, druggists', $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 5 lb (weighing machine)	1
„ „ grains and drachms, pillar	2
Scissors, shop	2
Sheets, waterproof, 1 yard square	1
Slab, wedgewood	2
Sputulas bolus	2
„ spreading	1
Sponges	As required.
Spongoplene impermeable	Do.
Spongoplene	Do.
Stockings, elastic	Do.
Tape, broad	Do.
„ narrow	Do.
Thermometer, common, bath	1
„ „ clinical, self-registering	1
Tow, English	As required.
Tubing, India-rubber, small, for draining	Do.
Twine, English	Do.
Urinals, earthenware, English	2
Vapour baths, and clocks, complete, Lee's	3
Weight, grains, spare	1 set.
Wire, silver, for sutures	As required.

* Instruments and appliances marked with an asterisk can be obtained on loan, when required, from the State main dispensary.

Appendix XXXVII.

APPENDIX XXXVII.

Scale of Establishment and Equipment for Corps Units on Field Service.

Detail.	INFANTRY.			
	8 Com- panies.	6 Com- panies.	4 Com- panies.	2 Com- panies.
I.—ESTABLISHMENT.*				
Assistant Surgeon or 1st grade Hospital Assistant.	1	1	1	...
Hospital Assistant, 3rd grade . . .	1	1	1	1
Ward Orderly	1	1	1	1
II.—EQUIPMENT.				
Field medical panniers, pairs . .	1	1	1	1
„ „ companion . .	1	1	1	1
„ „ comfort case . .	1	1	1	1
„ Surgical Havresacks . . .	1	1	1	1
Surgical bags . . . . .	...	...	...	...
Field Hospital boxes, pairs . . .	1	1	1	...
III.—CAMP EQUIPAGE.				
Tent for Hospital Assistant and Surgery	1	1	1	1
IV —AMBULANCE TRANSPORT.				
Lushai dandy with two chagals .	1	1	1	1
Bearers	4	4	4	
Field stretchers	8	6	4	2
V.—CARRIAGE.				
Mule or pony for panniers . . .	1	1	1	1

* Cooks, blisties, gurgah, sweepers, and dhobie will be available for duty in general hospitals at the base of operations.

